MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 AUGUST 1981

Israel

Begin Knesset Address--In an address to the Knesset, broadcast live by Jerusalem radio, Prime Minister Menahem Begin affirmed that with the exception of certain violations on the part of the "terrorists," there has been a cessation of hostile activities on both sides of the northern border. Asserting that Israel will not violate the terms of the cease-fire, Begin told the Knesset that there is an explicit agreement between Israel and the United States that Israeli reconnaissance flights over Lebanon will continue and that such flights are explicitly excluded from the scope of the expression "hostile activities."

Turning to relations with the United States, the prime minister said both positive political changes and negative incidents have recently taken place. He described as "important" President Ronald Reagan's declaration that Jewish settlement in Eretz Yisra'el is not illegal as well as Secretary of State Alexander Haig's affirmation that Israel is a friend and ally of the United States. The prime minister said that among the negative developments has been the suspension of the delivery of F-16 aircraft to Israel and the supply of AWACS and F-15 accessories to Saudi Arabia. He observed that the AWACS will make Israel, together with its airfields, planes and weaponry, completely transparent to Saudi Arabia. Begin said Israel is interested in the normalization of relations with the Soviet Union. However, he said, the Soviet Union should take the initiative, since it was the party that severed relations. He stated that if the Soviet Union does seek to normalize relations, Israel will demand first of all that all Jewish prisoners in the Soviet Union be freed and that any Jew desiring to leave the Soviet Union for Israel be allowed to go.

New Cabinet Approved--Jerusalem radio reported that the Knesset voted its approval of Prime Minister Begin's new government. The radio said 61 Knesset members voted in favor of the government, 58 voted against and 1 member was absent.

Egyptian-U.S. Talks

MENA reported that Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat arrived in Washington on 5 August for talks with President Reagan and U.S. officials. Cairo radio reported on As-Sadat's first round of talks with President Reagan and subsequent working lunch with Secretary of State Haig. According to MENA, during his talks with the president and secretary of state, As-Sadat affirmed that "the time is ripe for the United States to recognize the Palestinians."

Iran

French Ambassador To Leave--An announcement by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, broadcast by Tehran radio, said Iran has ordered French Ambassador Guy Georgy to leave the country within 3 days in view of the French Government's refusal to extradite former President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Mojahedin-e Khalq leader Mas'ud Rajavi. Paris radio reported that French President Francois Mitterrand has recalled the ambassador for consultation. It also said Mitterrand has advised all French nationals residing in Iran to return to France. According to AFP, the French Government has informed Iranian officials that the French Embassy staff in Tehran will be reduced. AFP reported that a French jet sent to Iran to pick up 60 French citizens, inlcuding the French ambassador, left Tehran empty today because the French nationals' departure is being delayed by the Iranian authorities. It quoted Islamic Revolution Prosecutor Mas'ud Lajevardi as saying that he could not let the travelers go because they might still have debts in Iran.

Execution, Internal Security--Tehran radio reported that by order of the Tehran Islamic revolution courts retired Lt Gen Hoseyn Rastegar-Namoar was executed for various offenses committed during the reign of the shah. Tehran radio cited Islamic Revolution Prosecutor Lajevardi as saying that last week more than 50 members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq and several members of other minigroups were arrested. The radio added that the committee in charge of shopkeepers affairs in Tehran has declared 6 August a public holiday in protest against the indecisiveness of the revolution courts in dealing with the "counterrevolution." The committee expects the authorities concerned to respond positively to this protest, the radio said.

Lebanese Crisis

Military Situation--Jerusalem radio cited an IDF spokesman as denying a PLO claim that an Israeli gunboat shelled Palestinian camps in Ar-Rashidiyah and Ra's al-'Ayn on 4 August. The radio also reported that an Irish UNIFIL unit was attacked in southern Lebanon on 4 August near the village of Haddath. According to the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio, Israeli planes flew over southern Lebanon and Beirut on 5 August in violation of the cease-fire. The radio also claimed that on 4 August five Israeli vehicles took up position on the road leading to Al-Mari township. It mentioned that earlier Israeli vehicles had taken up position near Shab'a township.

Beirut radio reported "general calm" in Tripoli on 5 August following the announcement of a cease-fire between elements of the Lebanese popular resistance force and the Arab Deterrent Forces (ADF) but said the firing resumed on the morning of 6 August. Meanwhile, according to the Voice of Palestine, a joint committee has been formed from the Lebanese National Movement, the Palestinian revolution and the ADF to go to Tripoli to investigate the situation. Voice of Lebanon radio reported that the committee arrived in Tripoli the night of 5 August. It also said 22 people have been killed and over 40 wounded in the recent unrest. Beirut radio reported that the Sodeco crossing in Beirut was reopened to traffic on 6 August.

Fedayeen Operation--The Voice of Palestine reported that on 4 August a group of fedayeen planted incendiary explosive charges inside several army cooperatives in an Israeli settlement. It added that the charges exploded at the specified time, causing several fires and substantial damage.

Libyan Arms, 'Volunteers'--JANA reported that at a press conference in Kuwait, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki confirmed that Libya has been supplying weapons to the Palestinian resistance, asserting that it is the duty of the Arab nation to arm the Palestinian people and defend them in order to repulse aggression. According to JANA, he also confirmed that Libya has sent "volunteers" to southern Lebanon.

PLO

The Voice of Palestine reported that on 4 August three gunmen tried to assassinate Fatah Revolutionary Council member Muhammad Dawud 'Awdah in Warsaw. The radio said doctors are working to save his life. It said a delegation from the Palestinian revolution has left for Warsaw to participate in the investigation being conducted by the Polish authorities, adding that this crime perpetrated by Israeli intelligence will receive a suitable reply at the proper time.

Kuwait

According to KUNA, Minister of Defense Salim Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah has stated that Kuwait has rejected a U.S. offer to sell it Hawk antiaircraft missiles and that it is studying the possibility of purchasing weapons from the Soviet Union. The minister explained that the U.S. Hawk missiles are too costly and that there are already many of them in the Kuwaiti arsenal. He said a high-level military delegation will visit Moscow next month with "wide authority" to complete negotiations on the purchase of necessary weapons, KUNA said.

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ARAB LEAGUE COUNCIL SPECIAL SESSION RESCHEDULED

LD051805 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1330 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] It was learned today at the Arab League headquarters that the League Council special session scheduled for 1-2 September has been postponed to 5 and 6 September at the request of Saudi Arabia, Syria, Kuwait and Lebanon. The postponement is due to the fact that the Arab followup committee meeting will be held on 3 and 4 September. It was also learned that this League Council special session was to be devoted to studying the charter, the Arab Justice Court Constitution; the bylaws of the councils, the secretariat and the personnel departments;and the financial bylaws of the league. On the other hand, ' was decided to hold the forthcoming 76th ordinary session of the League Council 7 9 September 1981.

PALESTINE COMMISSION CABLES PROTEST TO REGAN

JN051528 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Amman, 5 Aug (PETRA)--The Higher Arab Commission for Palestine today sent a cable to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, in which it pointed out his and Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's enmity to the cause of Palestine and Arab interests. The cable said:

You do not enjoy any legitimate or moral right to discuss matters related to Palestine and the cause of its people. Undertaking such an action constitutes aggression against the Palestinians' rights and entity, as well as a violation of the principle of self-determination. The commission stressed that the PLO is the Palestinian Arab people's sole legitimate representative.

VOP COVERS ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION IN WARSAW

NC050914 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Brother Abu Dawud [Muhammad Dawud 'Awdah] has been exposed to a sinful assassination attempt in Warsaw yesterday. Three gunmen opened fire on him at the entrance of the hotel where he was staying. The unified security organ reported that the Israeli intelligence service engineered this sinful assassination attempt on struggler Abu Dawud.

Despite the gravity of his wounds, doctors at the government hospital in Warsaw are making great efforts to save the life of this prominent Palestinian struggler. A delegation from the Palestinian revolution, headed by Brother Amin al-Hindi, has left for Warsaw to participate in the investigation being conducted by the Polish authorities on the assassination attempt. The Palestinian revolution stresses that this new crime by the Zionist intelligence, Mossad, will find a suitable reply from our strugglers at the proper time.

'ARAFAT MEETS WITH LEBANON'S AL-WAZZAN 4 AUG

NC050825 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Last night Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan. The meeting was attended by brothers Abu al-Walid [Sa'd Ayil] and Abu al-Hawl [Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid], members of the Fatah Central Committee, and Brother Brigadier General Abu al-Mu'tasim. During the meeting they discussed the current developments following last month's bestial Israeli attacks on Beirut and southern Lebanon.

VOP REPORTS JOINT COMMITTEE ON TRIPOLI FORMED

JN051542 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1505 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] headed a meeting of the joint Palestinian-Lebanese command at noon today. The latest developments of the current situation in the south and Tripoli were discussed. During the meeting, a joint committee was formed from the Lebanese National Movement, the Palestinian revolution and the Arab Deterrent Forces, which will proceed to Tripoli to deal with the situation there.

VOP REPORTS ON 4 AUG FEDAYEEN OPERATION IN ISRAEL

JN051706 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1615 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Occupied Palestine--Our revolutionaries inside the occupied homeland have escalated their military operations against the enemy's vital installations.

A special group of our revolutionaries inside the occupied homeland last night planted several timed incendiary explosive charges inside several military cooperatives of the enemy's army in the central market of the settlement of (Broy Sgav).

The military spokesman of the Palestinian revolution forces' general command has stated that the charges exploded at the specified time at midnight yesterday. He added that several fires broke out inside the market's departments as a result of the charges' detonation, which destroyed most of these departments' contents, thus inflicting great material losses on the enemy. Furthermore, several enemy personnel were wounded.

The Zionist fire brigades failed to contain the fires, which continued to burn in the market until dawn today.

Our revolutionaries returned safely to base.

GULF AFFAIRS

GULF COUNCIL LEADER VIEWS AREA ISSUES, OIL WEAPON

NC050600 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 20-26 Jul 81 pp 20-26

[By Mune as-Sa'id]

[Text] The secretary general of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), 'Abdallah Bishara, has described Washington's treatment of the Arab world as "humiliating and insulting" and called for Arab solidarity as "the best answer" to America's anti-Arab policies. "We don't see any real hope of an improvement in the relationship between the U.S. and the Arab world," Bishara said in a long-distance telephone interview with MONDAY MORNING last Thursday.

Arab solidarity, he said, would be the best response to the behavior of both Israel and the United States, which were "enjoying a Roman holiday" in Lebanon and the Arab world because of Arab disunity. Bishara was commenting on the sharp escalation of Israeli attacks on Lebanon last week and the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor last month.

In the absence of Arab solidarity, he said, "any talk about oil as a political weapon is totally meaningless."

Bishara, who was Kuwait's chief delegate at the UN before he was named secretary general of the newly created GCC in May, said that the Gulf countries had "no misgivings" about increased Soviet involvement in Syria because "we know that the Soviet Union supports the Syrians and the Palestinians to the hilt, actively and constructively." He added: "On the contrary, we have misgivings about the support of the United States for Israel."

The Gulf leader said he did not rule out the establishment of diplomatic relations some time in the future between the Soviet Union and the GCC--Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Amman and Bahrain. Kuwait already has diplomatic relations with Moscow, and Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah said last week that his government would have no inhibitions about requesting the assistance of Soviet military experts should the need arise.

Bishara, while stressing that there were anti-Soviet and pro-Soviet blocs in the GCC and that no GCC member could impose policy on the other members, said, "It would be foolhardy to say that relations between the Soviet Union and the Gulf states will remain as they are now...what I can say, and I think I am truthfully reflecting the views of all members, is that we should not rule out any possibility for the future."

On the escalating Israeli attacks on Lebanon, Bishara said: "We have been saying for a long time that the best weapon Israel has is Arab disunity. We have been telling the Arabs in their various meetings that without Arab solidarity, Israel will rain death and destruction all over Lebanon and on other Arab countries. We have been saying that Arab unity is of overriding importance to contain the Israeli raids. We have said, and we will say, that Arab unity is the best way to deal not only with Israel, but also with the United States, which is enjoying a Roman holiday because of Arab disunity."

He added: "The way the United States has treated the Arabs is insulting. We are being taken for a ride, and we believe that the best answer to this American policy would be a common Arab policy based on solidarity. It is we, the Arabs, who deserve the blame for our setbacks, because of our continued bickering."

Washington

The Gulf states were not frightened by the Israeli air raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor last month, he added, "but we are humiliated, insulted. We and the other Arabs have been treated as nonexistent human beings. We don't feel that the reaction of the U.S. (to the Israeli attack on the reactor) was satisfactory. I personally believe that Washington's behavior was not in line with its own interests. We don't believe that Washington's reaction to the raid is excusable or that Washington followed a policy of reason. We believe that Washington's behavior was insulting, humiliating to the Arabs. The statement which was read to the Security Council by the U.S representative after the vote (on the resolution condemning Israel) was a total apology to the Israeli authorities. We believe this policy of the U.S. is adverse and damaging to Arab interests. We do not see any real hope of an improvement in the relationship between the U.S. and the Arab world."

The U.S. and Western offers of military protection for the Gulf states were totally unacceptable, Bishara said. "We don't believe that Western security assistance would be the best way to ensure the outflow of oil from the Gulf," he said.

Commenting on reports in the Western press that the Gulf states approved of the American-European "Rapid Deployment Force" (RDF) for the protection of the Gulf but would not say so in public for fear of radical Arab reaction, Bishara said: "These are stupid reports which are unworthy of any answer. The GCC has never discussed the Western protection proposals or the RDF of the so-called 'Carter doctrine' with anyone, and no one has approached us about this.

"Who threatens the Gulf? We don't think that the Gulf is being threatened by a specific powerful force from the outside. We believe that the Gulf has become an international arena simply because of the rivalry, the competition, the race for spheres of influence in our area. We believe that once this race disappears the security of the Gulf will be assured by the people of the region themselves.

"It is not out of shyness that we have not publicly stated that we are in favor of the Rapid Deployment Force of the U.S. We believe that the Rapid Deployment Force of the U.S. would directly or indirectly invite the intervention of the Soviet Union to find footholds in the area. We don't want anyone--neither the Americans nor the British nor the Soviets--to have footholds in our area. We want the Gulf to be free...We want no military offers from the Western bloc or from the Eastern bloc, because if we accept an offer from either side, we will be portrayed as subservient to that side or collaborators with it."

The GCC, Bishara said, was in favor of the "Gulfanization" of Gulf Security. "In other words, the security of the Gulf should be left to the people of the Gulf alone. We are totally independent and we adhere to the policy of nonalignment. We are relying totally on ourselves for the ensurance of stability in our region."

The GCC, Bishara said, will consider any threat to the stability and internal security of any of its members a threat to the stability and internal security of all its members. "The Gulf has left the period of individual approach. Our approach now is one of collectivism, and we will not accept the weakening or the undermining of the security of any member, but will consider it the weakening and undermining of the stability of all members."

In the first GCC summit some two months ago, Oman appeared to differ with other council members on the need for Western military protection. It submitted a working paper which reportedly advocated acceptance of Western protection offers.

"The paper submitted by Oman, as well as other papers, is still under study, and the question of security will be extensively discussed at the meeting of GCC foreign ministers in (?At-Ta'if) on August 31," Bishara said. "The foreign ministers will then submit a report on the question of security to the GCC summit meeting in Riyadh in early November."

On the question of security, Bishara said, "Oman is part of our group. Like all other GCC members, it abides by the provisions of our charter. But the Omanis have a viewpoint which we should understand and respect. They have a problem with South Yemen. They are not in favor of the military presence of the Americans or any other power just for the sake of their presence. If the problem with South Yemen is resolved, there will be no need for Oman or any other GCC member to favor the support of either the Western bloc or the Eastern bloc. The Omanis are doing their best to comply with the good offices being undertaken by Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates to resolve this problem, which was discussed with the Omanis very recently by a Kuwaiti envoy who was dispatched to Oman for that purpose. The Omanis have problems, and these problems--all the issues relating to their security--will be discussed in the framework of the GCC."

Soviet

While rejecting the Western offer of military protection, the GCC considered the Soviet proposal of an international conference to neutralize the Gulf equally unacceptable, Bishara said. "The neutrality of the Gulf cannot be separated from the neutrality of the adjacent areas--the Arabian Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea," he said. "It would be futile to neutralize the Gulf while the Soviet troops are in Afghanistan and Soviet naval forces cruise the Indian Ocean or the Arabian Sea or maintain facilities in various Red Sea and Arabian Sea ports."

He added: "Had the Soviet Union's proposal covered the neutrality of the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and the Arabian Sea as well as the neutrality of the Arabian Gulf, and had the proposal involved the withdrawal of Soviet troops from adjacent areas, including Afghanistan, then it would have been sound and attractive. But so far, the proposal confines itself to the Gulf, and it is useless to talk about Gulf neutrality in a vacuum, without considering the neutrality of the adjacent areas."

Although the Gulf states did not favor Soviet presence in or around the Gulf, Bishara said, they had no misgivings about the increased Soviet presence in Syria. "The two areas should not be linked," he explained. "When it comes to the Gulf, we know that the intention of the Soviet Union is to reduce, if not totally eliminate, the influence of others. But when it comes to the problem of the Middle East, we know that the Soviet Union supports the Syrians and the Palestinians to the hilt, actively and constructively.

"It is unfair to say that we are apprehensive or that we have misgivings (about Soviet presence in Syria). We don't. On the contrary, we have misgivings about the support of the United States for Israel."

Relations between Kuwait and Moscow are "correct and friendly," Bishara said. He noted that in April, just before his appointment as secretary general of the GCC, he accompanied Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah on an official visit to Moscow, "and I know that they had extensive constructive discussions on how to strengthen the bilateral relationship between the two countries."

Asked to comment on speculation that Kuwait might try to influence the other five members of the GCC to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviets, Bishara said: "It is not true that there is within the GCC a bloc which is in favor of consolidating the relationship between the council and the Soviet Union and another bloc that does not. We don't have blocs in our family--in our club, if you will. There is one bloc, the GCC, and it adheres to the policy of nonalignment, and the policy of nonalignment is to have balanced, constructive policies toward all countries."

As to whether Kuwait would favor the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviets and the other members of the GCC, Bishara said, "I don't think that we are in a position to impose a policy on any GCC member. The GCC is an association of sovereign states which coordinate, harmonize, exchange ideas, consult each other and so on, but the final decision still lies with each sovereign state. The GCC is not a supranational organization that can impose anything on its members or dictate to them. We are still in the process of consultation and consolidation. The collective approach is still new to us. We have lived all our lives in an individualistic, almost tribal way. Even the concept of statehood, of organization and discipline, is new to us. We must absorb the concept of modern diplomacy, and that takes time. I believe that with the passage of time, we will be able to have one common foreign policy. We are still in the process of developing a foreign policy consensus."

Asked whether he visualized the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Gulf states in the foreseeable future, he said: "I don't rule it out. I don't say it will happen tomorrow, but I don't say it is impossible either. It would be foolhardy to say that the relations between the Soviet Union and the Gulf states will remain as they are now. They may develop, they may differ, but I definitely don't rule out any possibility... what I can say, and I think I am truthfully reflecting the views of all members, is that we should not rule out any possibility for the future.

Change

The Gulf is approaching a major transformation, Bishara said. The change will occur if an economic agreement which has already been drafted is approved by the GCC leaders.

"The first draft of the agreement was worked out by the GGC finance ministers when they met in Riyadh on June 8. They will meet again in nine or 10 days to finalize the draft, which will then be referred to the August 31 meeting of the GCC foreign ministers in At-Ta'if, and then to the GCC's November summit in Riyadh for final approval."

The new agreement "replaces all past bilateral economic agreements between GCC members and meets the demands of the people of the Gulf," Bishara said. "All obstacles and barriers among the Gulf states will be removed, and the people of the Gulf will be able to move freely among the six countries and enjoy the right of ownership in each of them, regardless of their place of birth. If this agreement is implemented, it will change the Gulf from different entities into one huge entity."

In addition to this landmark agreement, the working paper accepted by the Gulf leaders in the first GCC summit included a provision for the coordination of oil policy, including exploration, production, pricing and marketing. We have been instructed by the heads of state to hold a joint meeting of foreign and oil ministers to develop a common oil strategy," Bishara said. "If you ask me when this will happen, my answer is: Not tomorrow or next week. We will discuss it during the foreign ministers' meeting in At-'Ta'if at the end of August and decide on the steps that should be taken for the joint meetings."

Weapon

As to whether the GCC has discussed the possible use of its massive oil resources as a political weapon, Bishara said: "We believe that the best weapon the Arabs can have is Arab solidarity. In the absence of solidarity, all other weapons are meaningless. To say that oil is a political weapon when Arab strength is being drained by Arab divisions, Arab intrigues and Arab infighting is to put the cart before the horse; it is a policy of escapism. We cannot buy the concept of oil as a political weapon in the absence of Arab solidarity."

In an interview with MONDAY MORNING (published in last week's issue) Hani al-Hasan, political advisor to Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, said that if French President Francois Mitterrand's positions on the Middle East fell short of his predecessor's, the PLO would ask Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iraq to take firm economic measures against France. In response to this statement, Bishara reiterated that "in the absence of Arab unity, any weapon, be it oil or petrodollars, becomes meaningless."

He added: "We don't believe it is feasible or practicable for the oil-producing countries to have a policy of confrontation with the French Government. What we believe in is Arab unity, Arab solidarity, a well-coordinated common Arab policy. As long as Arab divisions persist, it is meaningless--and I think counterproductive--to talk about oil as a political weapon."

Bishara said he was not fully acquainted with Mitterrand's Middle Eastern policy yet, "but you have to bear in mind that His Majesty King Kalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, king of Saudi Arabia, visited France recently, had talks in Paris which I am sure were in line with Saudi Arabia's well-known Middle Eastern policy. The Saudi Government later let it be known that it was happy with the outcome of the talks. We cannot imagine any GCC member being pleased with discussions with the French Government if those discussions did not provide assurances that French policy would be favorable to the Arabs."

Furthermore, Bishara said, a French envoy recently held talks on economic affairs with a GCC member, and those talks "reassured us, dispelling any apprehensions regarding possible drastic changes in the foreign policy of the French Government."

On the basis of those two GCC-French encounters, "I believe we can say that the policy of this French Government will not be dissimilar from the policy of the previous French Government. The French Government is a pragmatic, realistic government, and it is aware that its interests lie in the consolidation of its relationship with the Arab world."

Iraq

Commenting on Saudi Arabia's announced intention to cover the cost of a new nuclear reactor for Iraq to replace the French-built reactor destroyed by Israel, Bishara said: "This shows how powerful the GCC is in implementing what the Arabs want, how responsive the GCC is to the Arab League, how aware the GCC is of the need for Arab solidarity."

As to why Iraq, an Arab Gulf state, was not invited into the GCC, Bishara said: "It is not enough to be an Arab country or a Gulf country to be in the GCC. The members of the GCC have certain characteristics and peculiarities which dictated the formation of the Council. GCC members are countries that, by and large, have identical political systems, identical internal and foreign policies, identical ideologies, identical aspirations and identical human, social and political problems."

KUWAIT

MATERIALS ON VISIT, TALKS OF LIBYA'S AT-TURAYKI

Amir Reception

LD051114 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] His Excellency the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmed as-Sabah, today received Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of foreign affairs of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, who conveyed a message to his excellency from his brother President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The meeting was attended by the ministers of defense and foreign affairs, acting Information Minister Shaykh Salim as-Basah and the Libyan ambassador to Kuwait.

His excellency the heir apparent and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, also received Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turaykl, secretary of foreign affairs of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, at the prime minister's office. The meeting was attended by the minister of defense, Acting Foreign Affairs Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah and the Libyan ambassador to Kuwait.

Talks on Oil

LD051446 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1208 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Kuwait, 5 Aug (KUNA)--The secretary of foreign affairs of Libya, Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turaykl had talks today with Kuwaiti officials. It is believed they were connected with the efforts being made to hold an emergency meeting of OPEC to discuss the subject of oil prices.

The Libyan official had a meeting with the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, and handed him a message from Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The contents of the message have not been disclosed. Dr at-Turayki also had a meeting with the heir apparent and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, and then held a separate meeting with the petroleum minister, Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah.

Informed oil sources have told KUNA that the two ministers discussed "a number of important oil issues of interest to the welfare of their two countries in the light of the conditions of the world oil markets." They stated that At-Turayki discussed with Shaykh al-Khalifah means of strengthening and coordinating oil cooperation between the two OPEC countries and OAPEC.

The OPEC secretariat announced yesterday that it is holding consultations with the 13 member states to secure their support for an emergency meeting to discuss the question of prices and the present glut in the oil market.

Libyan Oil Weapon Call

LD051709 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1550 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 5 Aug (JANA)--JANA's correspondent has learned that discussions during the [5 August] meetings between At-Turayki and Kuwaiti officials dealt with the role of Arab oil in the battle of the Arab nation against Zionist and American imperialism. The correspondent added that At-Turayki reiterated the Jamahiriyah's call for the use of this wealth as a weapon in the battle and the need to mobilize Arab capabilities against the Zionist enemy who is supported by American imperialism.

At-Turaykl Press Conference

LD052342 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1930 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Kuwait, 5 Aug (JANA)--Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki explained that his visit to Kuwait took place within the context of a tour of a number of Arab countries to deliver important messages to their leaders from the leader concerning the current Arab situation and within the context of the initiative of the brother leader to mass Arab energies and capabilities for confronting the real enemy of the Arab nation, following the Zionist aggression against the Iraqi nuclear reactor, which is considered a Zionist-American intrigue aimed at preventing the Arab nation from acquiring advanced technology in any field.

At a press conference this afternoon at Ad-Dasman Palace in Kuwait, where he is staying, Dr at-Turayki described the Zionist attack against the nuclear reactor in Baghdad as a serious precedent in the history of the world in general.

He said if there is no immediate and direct reply from the Arab nation then this aggression, in addition to being an open interference in the internal affairs of the Arab nation, will become the beginning of a series of (?Zionist) intrigues and aggressions against the Arab nation and will supply the enemy with a justification for preventing the Arab nation's progress, including preventing it from acquiring technology even at its universities.

He spoke about this talk with Kuwaiti officials today and said: Those meetings were positive and fruitful in relation to all the issues which were raised and with which I was entrusted by the brother leader. Answering a question on the supply of arms by the Jamahiriyah to the Palestinian resistance, brother At-Turayki confirmed that the Jamahiriyah has been supplying the resistance with the weapons it could absorb to defend itself, pointing out that no one can prevent the Palestinian revolution from acquiring weapons because the Palestinian revolution was not set up by an American or European resolution. He confirmed that it is the duty of the Arab nation to arm the Palestinian people and defend it directly in order to repulse aggression.

He pointed out that the Jamahiriyah has contributed volunteers to the battle, was the only state whose volunteer participated in the battle and that a number of these volunteers were martyred in southern Lebanon. He said that this stemmed from its belief that the enemy does not have designs on the specific Arab state, adding that all Arab states should be confrontation states because when the enemy violated the territories of three Arab states to hit the Iraqi nuclear reactor, it did not distinguish between Baghdad, Damascus and Kuwait. Dr at-Turayki stressed that the struggle with the enemy is one for existence and confirmed that the Jamahiriyah is arming itself for the pan-Arab battle and in order to enter a real battle. He said: We believe in a unified Arab stand in the confrontation with the common enemy. He added that the Jamahiriyah is prepared to terminate any side dispute in order to confront the Zionist enemy.

Brother at-Turayki spoke about the Pan-Arab Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation and said that its role had become more important and that it is the duty of Arab countries to join it, because the current Arab situation requires more steadfastness. He explained that this front is not aimed at the setting up of blocs, pointed out that the situation has become serious, with Sudan joining the stable David accords and with the restoration of diplomatic relations between Numayri and As-Sadat, and said that therefore this requires more steadfastness and confrontation.

Dr at-Turayki confirmed that it is an Arab responsibility to defend Lebanon and that we are ready to contribute to this defense since (?we have made an offer) to the Lebanese brothers to set up a network of missiles to defend Lebanon and provide air cover.

He condemned aggressive U.S. attempts against the Great 1 September Revolution and its leaders, and he described U.S. designs and the work of the CIA as terrorist, pointing out that the Jamahiriyah had informed the Security Council of big immoral intrigues which previous American administrations had pursued against a number of Third World leaders. He confirmed that this immoral criminal action by the United States, a superpower having the right to veto at the Security Council and claiming to defend human rights, should be condemned internationally and pointed out that this criminal intrigue was based on the physical elimination of some Third World leaders. Having failed to organize coups in their countries, the United States resorted to the immoral method, the method of terror. He said that this terrorist action by America is not outside the context of its policies aimed at eliminating revolutions of liberation in the world, such as the Palestinian revolution.

He explained that the plot to assassinate the leader of the revolution was prepared, approved and ready for implementation. It was a new U.S. administration scandal like the Watergate scandal.

In answer to a question about the mediation of the Jamahiriyah to end the conflict between Iraq and Iran, Dr at-Turayki recalled what was stated in the telegram of the brother leader of the revolution who stressed that in this war the killer and the one who is killed are both in hell and that the Iranian rifle and the Iraqi rifle should be pointed at the common enemy of the Arab and Islamic nation. Also, there was an appeal by the Libyan revolution and the Palestinian revolution on the need to cease fire during the month of Ramadan.

About the Libyan point of view concerning the resolutions of the Joint Arab Defense Council, he said that they would be useful if they reached the occupied territory and the Zionist settlements and occupied Jerusalem. These resolutions, however, are still ink on paper.

Concerning the world's oil crisis, Dr 'Ali at-Turayki expressed regret that Arab oil has become a weapon against the Arabs through an Arab decision and Arab hands instead of being a weapon the Arabs can use in their fateful battle with Zionism and U.S. imperialism. Brother at-Turayki criticized Saudi Arabia's flooding the world market with oil. He said that this action has led to a drop in the export of all the oil-producing countries, and this poses a serious threat to their economies and daily subsistence. He noted that this is an erroneous policy which will harm the interests of the Arab nation.

He stressed the need to hold a conference of oil-exporting countries as soon as possible to study and discuss the dangers that result from the world oil crisis and endeavor to adopt a unified stand by member-states of this organization. He explained that this is what he discussed with Kuwaiti officials today. He noted that the Jamahiriyah and Kuwait are studying the seriousness of the situation and the need to agree on a schedule to program production in a manner which will restore the balance and reduce the effect of the action which was aimed at the oil-producing countries.

He expressed the hope that the brothers in Saudi Arabia would become aware of this serious situation which resulted from their policy toward their brothers in the oil-producing countries.

In answer to a question about the withdrawal of the Libyan forces from Chad, Dr at-Turayki affirmed that the Libyan forces began to withdraw from Chad after they played their humanitarian role in strengthening the freedom of the Chadian people and entrenching security and stability in the fraternal country.

DEFENSE MINISTER VIEWS SOVIET ARMS, GULF SECURITY

LD050920 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0724 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Kuwait, 5 Aug (KUNA)--The minister of defense, Shaykh Salim as-Sabah, said today that Kuwait has rejected an American offer to sell it Hawk antiaircraft missiles and that it is studying the possibility of purchasing weapons from the Soviet Union. He added, in statements published in the local press, "that Kuwait has rejected an American offer to sell it Hawk missiles because these missiles are very costly and because we have a good quantity of these weapons, in addition to the fact that the modification made on the aforementioned missiles does not warrant the increased cost."

Shaykh Salim pointed out that a high-level Kuwaiti military delegation will pay a visit to Moscow next month and it will have "wide authority" to complete negotiations which are still in progress about the purchase of (?necessary) weapons from the Soviet Union for the various sectors of the army, including long-, medium-and short-range missiles."

He said that a Kuwaiti delegation paid a visit to the Soviet Union last June "and held initial negotiations and acquainted itself during the visit with samples of all weapons" and he added that "the negotiations with the Soviet Union are still in progress." The Kuwaiti minister added that his country depends on "an independent policy in selecting and diversifying the sources of its weapons according to the requirements of its plans and strategies." He said that Kuwait purchases "modern and developed weapons from any source in a direct manner, without an intermediary, providing that these weapons suit Kuwait's strategy in military and defensive matters."

Shaykh Salim stressed Kuwait's rejection of any foreign attempts to intervene in the affairs of the Arabian Gulf region and he said that the countries of this region "are capable of protecting their security by themselves" and that "the dangers, about which there is much unjustified talk in some international quarters, are only for the purpose of exploiting them in realizing their designs and aspirations, which are now well-known."

He welcomed the convening of an Arab summit conference to discuss "the explosive and grave situation" in Lebanon. However, he said that Kuwait has not recieved an official invitation in this respect. He said that the present situation calls for the convening of such a conference "to discuss the situation in Lebanon in the shadow of the vicious Israeli aggressions against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, and also to discuss the present Arab position, in an attempt to patch the Arab rift and restore solidarity and cohesion to this nation, which is surrounded by dangers on all sides."

As for the new Israeli Government, Shaykh Salim said that there is no difference between one government and another in Israel "and all the governments that have followed each other since Palestine was usurped have the same target and method: expansion, aggression and the implementation of settlement plans at the expense of the Arab peoples." He said that "these considerations demand from us as Arabs that we rally together and mass the ranks to confront the Zionist plans and plots and those who are behind them."

UAE

PRINCE COMMENTS ON DEVELOPMENT, ARAB COOPERATION

GF051216 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 5 Aug 81 pp 1, 18

[Text] Lt Gen Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, crown prince of Abu Dhabi and deputy supreme commander of the UAE Armed Forces, yesterday called upon the Arab countries to agree on a "minimum level of unified action" and depend on the huge Arab potentials to confront the Zionist arrogance.

He said in an interview to the monthly magainze DIR' AL-WATAN (SHIELD OF THE NATION), published by the armed forces, that the Zionist entity did not respect international laws and regulations in its relationship with the world as a whole. Shaykh Khalifah gave the interview on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the accession of His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan as ruler of Abu Dhabi (due tomorrow).

He said the UAE Armed Forces had taken long strides in building themselves up as a modern army with the help of the most advanced technology.

The crown prince lauded the establishment of the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council [AGCC], which he said represented a new phase of joint Gulf action, reflecting the aspirations of the peoples of the area.

Shaykh Khalifah said the leader of the AGCC member countries, at their meeting in Abu Dhabi, reaffirmed their commitment to work jointly to cope with the challenges and to realize the hopes of their peoples.

Regarding Gulf security, he said the UAE was one of the Arab Gulf countries and its defense was linked to the overall security of the region. "The security of the Gulf means, then, the security of our country," he added. "We believe that the security of the Gulf is the concern of the sons of the Gulf alone."

Shaykh Khalifah said that there were plans to turn Ar-Ruways, some 250 km northwest of Abu Dhabi, into a huge industrial complex that would best exploit the vast quantities of oil and gas of the Emirate. He said that several petrochemical plants were being constructed in the area. These included a huge refinery, which would produce, when completed in 1984, about 300,000 barrels a day of refined products.

The refinery is expected to be inaugurated in October and will be producing about 120,000 barrels a day that would be expanded in the next 3 years to export petrol to neighboring countries.

The crown prince said: "Developing the industrial section in the country and diversifying its resources are the best investment for an integrated national economy."

He said that Shaykh Zayid's interest in development was not confined to the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, but extended to cover the whole Arab nation.

Shaykh Khalifah reviewed the development work in the country achievements of the past and plans for the future.

He said Shaykh Zayid's firm belief in greater unity on Arab and local levels made him concentrate on national issues till the first success was made in the formation of the UAE federation.

Shaykh Khalifah added that Shaykh Zayid could have devoted all his attention to the development of Abu Dhabi Emirate alone, but his concern for Arab nationalism prompted him to strive for the federation and general public welfare.

Since the first day of his accession, Shaykh Zayid has looked at various issues from three angles: Abu Dhabi, the federation and the Arab nation.

Regarding the future plans, Shaykh Khalifah said the biggest aim of projects in the 80's was the development of human resources.

An increase in areas under cultivation and provision of water resources are necessary for food self-reliance, he said.

The projects also include expansion of services in the fields of education, culture, health, social care, housing, transportation and communications.

Speaking on local issues, Shaykh Khalifah said that there were ambitious plans for using petroleum resources.

The Ar-Ruways region was being transformed into a center for the petroleum industry. Many industrial projects relating to petroleum were underway.

Shaykh Khalifah also spoke of the obligations of every national in the coming year. "We have to double our efforts and to increase our possession of the two main weapons--science and character."--WAM

MATERIALS ON AS-SADAT'S U.S. VISIT, TALKS

Arrival Comments

NC051758 Cairo MENA in English 1635 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Washington, 5 Aug (MENA)--President Ronald Reagan asserted his friendship towards Egypt and pledged to work as a partner on the road of peace and towards developing Egyptian-American relations. In a welcoming address on President Anwar as-Sadat's arrival at the White House today, President Reagan praised the courage of the Egyptian president and the deep-rooted civilization of the Egyptian people.

President Reagan said the most wonderful action achieved by President as-Sadat, as a former military man, was to stem the [words indistinct] brought peace to his country for the sake of peace and that history will record such [words indistinct] that the change of the American administration did not mean in any way a change in the United States commitment towards peace and stability in the Middle East.

President as-Sadat then said: Mr President, thank you for your very kind words. It is a pleasure and happiness that I met with you and I am going to hold a dialogue which is certain to strengthen the structure for peace and enrich our perceptions of the world today. We look upon you with admiration and esteem.

You are a man of faith and determination, your leadership is inspiring and your commitment is unwavering since you assumed your responsibility as the leader of a great nation. You set an admirable record of achievements and fulfillments. You vowed to work for a stronger America capable of confronting the challenges of our age. You pledged to exert tireless efforts in order to make the world more secure and just, you promised to introduce a better international equillibrium for the benefit of free nations. Within a few months much has been achieved through your vigour and determination. We remain hopeful that much more will be attained in the months and years ahead. Mr President, we are holding our talks in a crucial phase. It is crucial for our area, for the Middle East, for the United States and for the world at large. The rising tension and violence during the past few weeks in our area is a living evidence of the urgent need for a comprehensive peace in the Middle East. No other goal is more pressing or crucial. In the same time no other nation is more qualified to serve and safeguard the noble cause than your great nation. I am confident that you will assume this responsibility to play the role of the full partner willingly and vigorously.

Mr President, we are equally committed to the cause of peace, no event or development can shake our belief that peace is the word of God and the only road to a happy future. It is a sacred mission that does not belong to a few persons or to one nation. Rather it belongs to mankind. While I look forward to our talks today and in the days ahead with optimism and confidence, I am sure much will depend on our common strategy for peace and stability. Much needs to be done to strengthen peace in the Arab world, Africa and in the Third World. New steps have to be taken to introduce a global balance that does not leave a small nation under the mercy of those who possess the means of pressure and intervention.

Mr President, I would like to address a word of appreciation and gratitude to the gallant American people. We are proud of our friendship and cooperation. You are a great companion and a most reliable friend and, like us in Egypt, you are a nation of believers.

We shall do all that we can to foster this friendship and to intensify our cooperation in all fields. May God Almighty illuminate our way and guide our steps together.

5 Aug Talks

NC051950 Cairo domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Following the first round of talks this afternoon between President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, a senior White House official said that the United States is a partner to the Middle East peace process.

The talks began with a meeting between President as-Sadat and President Reagan. It was attended on the Egyptian side by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz. It was attended on the U.S. side by Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State Alexander Haig and presidential adviser for national security Richard Allen.

President as-Sadat began the talks by reviewing his personal concept of regional security. In this context he referred to the common U.S. and Egyptian interest in security in the Middle East area.

President Reagan referred to the increasing danger threatening the Middle East area because of increased Soviet interference.

President as-Sadat thanked President Reagan and the U.S. people for the aid they have been giving to Egypt since 1973.

President as-Sadat then reviewed Egyptian-U.S. relations, saying that the opening of the Suez Canal was an important step on the road of economic development, because its increasing revenue is effectively contributing toward the development of the Egyptian economy.

President as-Sadat then referred to the oil resources that Egypt regained after the second disengagement agreement--resources that contributed to the Egyptian economy in the wake of the attempts that took place to weaken Egypt's position.

President Reagan then commended President as-Sadat for his brave initiative and his historic trip to Jerusalem. He affirmed that the United States will continue the Camp David process. He said that in the field of joint action, we can achieve a comprehensive peace. Here President as-Sadat emphasized the seriousness of the Middle East situation, saying that tension is increasing daily and that anything could happen at any moment. He indicated that this is serving the objectives of those who are threatening the area's security. President as-Sadat expressed his pleasure about President Reagan's affirmation today that the United States is a partner in the peace process.

The talks then dealt with U.S. envoy Philip Habib's mission in the area and the achievement he scored in this respect.

The two sides then discussed the possibliities of other individuals joining the peace process in the area. The talks also included discussion of U.S. military aid to Egypt and the question of regional security in the Middle East area. In this context, President as-Sadat submitted a review of the strategic position in the area from the Egyptian standpoint and the attempts of the opposing sides in the area's affairs.

President as-Sadat's meeting with President Reagan lasted 50 minutes. They were then joined by the members of the Egyptian and U.S. delegations to the talks. On the Egyptian side the talks were attended by Defense Minister Lt Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs Dr 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid and Egyptian Ambassador to the United States Ashraf Ghurbal. On the U.S. side, the talks were attended by Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton.

The talks dealt with the peace process in the Middle East. At this expanded meeting, President as-Sadat gave a historic review of the peace process in the area.

His excellency pointed out that speedy efforts must be made to give impetus to the peace process. He also referred to what he had earlier said in London--that the cease-fire in the area is a positive step in the peace process. President as-Sadat affirmed the significance of the negotiations which Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Jordanian King Husayn will have with President Reagan.

Meanwhile, President as-Sadat's visit to Austria has been postponed to a date to be fixed later.

As-Sadat Comments to Newsmen

NC052050 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Following the working lunch Secretary of State Alexander Haig gave for his excellency today, President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat met with international news agency and television reporters who had assembled at the State Department Building.

At the beginning of the meeting the U.S. secretary of state made an address in which he said that his meeting with President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat was superb. He introduced the president, who then delivered a short address.

President as-Sadat said: It was a good opportunity to meet with President Reagan and the U.S. secretary of state. He said that he will meet with them again tomorrow and that afterward he will be able to acquaint the newsmen with what took place at the meetings. The president added that as usual he is optimistic and his optimism increased following his meeting today with the U.S. President and secretary of state.

To a question on whether the appointment of Ari'el Sharon as defense minister of the Israeli Government will have any effect on anything, the president said: Absolutely not. The president added that this is something that concerns the Israelis themselves and that he is capable of dealing with any person whatsoever.

President as-Sadat concluded his statement by saying that the time has come to achieve a comprehensive solution for the Middle East issue, particularly since the United States succeeded in achieving a cease-fire in Lebanon between the Palestinians and the Israelis. He pointed out that the United States should follow up on this subject in building what could be achieved in the future.

As-Sadat on Palestinians

NC051958 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1935 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Washington, 5 Aug (MENA)--President as-Sadat has stated that the time is ripe for the United States to recognize the Palestinians, adding that this is not a secret and that he affirmed this during his talks today with President Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

Addressing journalists following a working lunch at the State Department, given in his honor by Secretary of State Haig, President as-Sadat said that the formation of an Israeli Government does not constitute any problem for him and he expressed readiness to meet with any Israeli official.

President as-Sadat will receive U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger this afternoon following a meeting with Vice President George Bush.

Radio Commentary

NC051746 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Usamah 'Abd al-Ghani commentary: "A Decisive Meeting for Defining the Parties' Stand on the Peace Process"]

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat has said that he will ask U.S. President Reagan that the United States continue in its role as a full partner in the peace process and that it change its stand rejecting any contact with the Palestinians.

It is clear that the recent events in the area in general and in Lebanon in particular prove that the Palestinians are a principal party that must be taken into consideration in any attempts to tackle the conflict. At the same time, since the success scored by the U.S. role in achieving a cease-fire in Lebanon proves that role is essential for establishing peace in the Middle East, then there is no doubt that role will continue to be essential in the coming phase aimed at achieving full autonomy for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza.

As is known, these talks have been suspended because of the provocative Israeli actions impeding peace, on the one hand, and as a result of the U.S. presidential elections and the Israeli elections, on the other. The changes witnessed in the area since the talks were suspended prove that the peace process is the only firm reality in the area and that this reality helped, during U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's visit to the area last March, in preparing the new U.S. administration for accepting a more balanced viewpoint on the Middle East situation based on the fact that the crisis is not linked with outside threats to the area as much as it is linked with the threats within it and with the Palestinian problem and, to be more precise, its hot complications.

On this basis, the meeting between Presidents as-Sadat and Reagan can be considered the starting point of a new phase for the U.S. administration in tackling the Middle East crisis in a manner that will not allow the policies impeding peace to be a means for wasting the sincere efforts that have been exerted and are still being exerted to resolve the Middle East conflict.

Since the cease-fire in Lebanon has provided an appropriate opportunity for expediting peace and achieving mutual recognition between the Palestinians and the Israelis, Israel's stand rejecting this mutual recognition must not be accepted on the basis of Israel's belief that its security can only be achieved through miltary force. Moreover, there must be no insistence on stands that are not encouraging to the Palestinians, such as recognition of the need for peaceful coexistence with Israel. [sentence as heard]

In light of all this, the definition of the U.S. stand in the new phase of the peace process is necessary so that all the other stands can be put in their true perspective and so that the peace efforts will not stumble again.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT POSTPONES VISIT TO AUSTRIA

NC052126 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2120 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Vienna, 5 Aug (MENA)--The Egyptian Embassy in Vienna has announced that President Anwar as-Sadat's visit to Austria has been postponed to a date to be fixed later.

An embassy official said that President as-Sadat will return directly from Washington to Cairo instead of stopping over in Vienna as was scheduled.

President as-Sadat was scheduled to visit Vienna on 10 and 11 July for talks with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 420

JN051634 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1610 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Aug (INA)--The Iraqi forces inflicted losses in lives and equipment on the Iranian regime's forces amounting to 14 killed and 1 tank, 12 vehicles, 2 guns, 2 excavators, 4 hardware stockpiles and 3 observation posts destroyed. The Iraqi Armed Forces' communique, issued here today, added that Iraqi human losses were seven martyrs in all sectors. The text of the communique is as follows:

Communique No 420 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The results of our victorious armed forces activities for yesterday evening and today in the operations sectors are as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Eight killed and one gun, two excavators, one hardware stockpile and one observation post destroyed in the Abadan region.
B. Six killed in the Sumar region.
C. Eight vehicles and one observation post destroyed in the Dezful region.
D. One vehicle and one gun destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.
E. One tank destroyed in the Mimak region opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
F. One vehicle, one observation post and two hardware stockpiles destroyed in the Shush region.
G. One vehicle destroyed in the Ahvaz region.
H. One vehicle destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
I. One hardware stockpile destroyed in the Nowsud region.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 14 killed and 1 tank, 12 vehicles, 2 guns, 2 excavators, 4 hardware stockpiles and 3 observation posts destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Seven martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Five vehicles and three mortars damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 August 1981

KURDISH RADIO REPORTS CLASHES IN IRAQI CAMP

JN051340 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Surani Kurdish 1600 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Abu Gharib--We have learned that soldiers at Abu Gharib camp have clashed among themselves using knives and sticks,resulting in 15 soldiers killed. The clash erupted for special racist reasons and was deliberatedly engineered by officials of the Ba'th Party. These officials are following in the footsteps of their overlords who practice racial discrimination.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES MESSAGES FROM SAUDI LEADERS

JN051041 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1035 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Aug (INA)--President Saddam Husayn received here today two written messages from Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Prince Fahd, Saudi crown prince and deputy prime minister, on the latest developments in the Arab arena.

The two messages were conveyed to president Saddam Husayn by Saudi Education Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, who arrived in Baghdad earlier today. The meeting was attended by Hikmat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council member and acting chief of the president's office.

REPORTAGE ON RECENT MILITARY ENGAGEMENTS

Clashes in Aleppo

NC051544 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Clashes between the Syrian special units and the Muslim Brotherhood are continuing in Aleppo and its neighborhood. Latest reports say the Muslim Brotherhood have blown up a [Syrian] military transportation vehicle in the Jisr (ash-Shaghur) in (Sahl al-Ghab). As a result, scores of soldiers were killed and a large number wounded.

Last Saturday, units of the Syrian intelligence encircled several mosques and arrested three men of religion, who were preparing to stage a demonstration after the 'Id al-Fitr sermon.

The Muslim Brotherhood set up a temporary roadblock in the (?Al-Hilq) quarter and abducted three members of the Syrian intelligence. This led to the encirclement of the area and to an exchange of fire with the abductors--one of whom was killed. But the abducted persons were not found.

The sound of explosions is heard continuously in Aleppo--which is living in an atmosphere of tension and caution.

Tripoli Fighting

NC052117 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] According to the latest reports, 22 people have been killed and over 40 have been wounded in Tripoli so far. Meanwhile, the clashes resumed this evening between elements of the 'Ali 'Id organization, on the one hand, and the popular resistance and the Palestinian liberation front, on the other.

Four Arab Deterrent Force [ADF] tanks and four ADF trucks have been damaged in the Tripoli clashes. A Syrian military helicopter was hit by a shell near the municipal stadium.

The coordinating committee held a meeting during which it made intensive contacts to contain the clashes. As a condition for intervening to stop the clashes, the ADF demanded that the popular resistance withdraw from Bab at-Tabbanah and that the Palestinians return to their camps.

Following the meeting, a vehicle fitted with a loudspeaker roamed the streets, calling for a cease-fire.

Cautious Calm Prevails

NC060914 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Reports from Tripoli this morning stated that a relatively cautious calm prevails in the city, where most of the people spent the night in shelters. Several other people left the city following the renewal of clashes at 0200 today in Bab at-Tabbanah and Az-Zahiriyah and some neighboring areas. The clashes gradually abated by the morning. A meeting was held at 2200 last night to discuss the practical steps for containing the bloody clashes.

Commander of the Syrian Deterrent Forces Brig Gen Sa'id at-Tayyan has arrived in Tripoli. A committee composed of Col Muhammad Ghanim, Abu al-Hawl [Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, Fatah Central Committee member], Abu Mahir [Muhammad Ghunaym, Fatah Central Committee member] and representatives of the leftist movements and the Ba'th Party, arrived in Tripoli last night. They held a meeting which continued until a late hour.

About 200 members of the soldiers of the Red Knights [Junud al-Fursan al-Humr] were moved from Beirut to Tripoli in an attempt to reinforce 'Ali 'Id's organization.

REOPENING OF THE SODECO ROAD REPORTED 6 AUG

NC060926 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] The An-Nasirah-Sodeco-Bisharah al-Khuri road was reopened to traffic this morning. The Directorate General of the Internal Security Forces deployed at 0630 [0430 GMT] today patrols from the Internal Security Forces accompanied by a team from the Civil Defense Administration and Beirut municipality workers, which removed the remaining barriers on the road from An-Nasirah, the Sodeco, Bisharah al-Khuri up to the Istiqlal street in Al-Bastah at-Tahta. At 0730, the road was reopened to traffic between the two areas of the capital. The traffic is gradually becoming heavier.

AL-WAZZAN ANNOUNCES UPCOMING VISIT TO SYRIA

NC051920 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 5 Aug 81

[5 August statement by Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan following a Cabinet meeting in Beirut--recorded]

[Text] [Al-Wazzan] We devoted a little time to the political situation at this session, considering the fact that we are continuing to study it daily. We have drawn up [word indistinct] in the Cabinet with regard to all the political developments we have undergone during this period. There is nothing new I can say, except announce my forthcoming visit to Syria this weekend. I believe it is going to take place on Sunday. Our meeting will, of course, be useful. We will complete some of our discussions related to the Arab followup committee and other topics which are important to us and to sister Syria in her relations with us. Apart from that, we hope things will be better in all spheres--particularly with regard to security, which we are according our utmost attention--in the north, in the capital, in the south, everywhere.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] This might take place at the end of the week after the return of [Kuwaiti] Ambassador al-Bu'ayjan [words indistinct]

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] No, he was supposed to return yesterday. We hope he will [words indistinct] before the weekend [end recording].

MATERIALS ON TENTH KNESSET SESSION 5 AUG

Begin Address

TA050925 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0815 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Prime Minister Begin speech to the Knesset--live]

[Text] Mr Speaker, my teachers and colleagues, Knesset members: In elections free from any pressure, in democratic elections that are an example for many nations, the public granted us a mandate, not a moral mandate in quotation marks, but both a real and moral mandate to form, together with coalition partners, a new government in Israel. This trust was given us for a second time after 4 years of service. Nobody can yet claim that a change in Israel's regime in the year 1977 was--as had been often claimed before the elections--an episode or, more simply, a passing phenomenon.

It is my duty to give to the Knesset a summary report of the election results: As it is known, the country is divided into 17 election districts. The Likud came out first in 10 of them, whereas the Alignment was first in 7 of them. I will read first the districts in which the Alignment gained the status of the first party, and they are as follows: The Zefat region: the Alignment had 13,000 votes, without the hundreds, and the Likud 11,000 votes; the Kineret region: the Alignment 11,000, the Likud 8,000; the Yizra'el region: the Alignment 38,000, the Likud 20,000; the 'Akko region: the Alignment 33,000, the Likud 24,000; the Hadera region: the Alignment 25,000, the Likud 18,000; the Sharon region: the Alignment 33,000, the Likud 28,000; the northern Dan region: the Alignment 69,000, the Likud 65,000. These are the seven regions where the Alignment was the first on the list. [interruption due to interjections from the opposition benches]

The 10 election districts in which the Likud came out first: the Jerusalem region: the Alignment 41,000 votes, the Likud 64,000 votes; the capital, Jerusalem: the Alignment 35,000 votes, the Likud 65,000 votes; the Haifa region: the Alignment 34,000, the Likud 36,000, but I have to remark that in the city of Haifa proper, the Alignment came out first, with 57,000 votes as against 44,000 votes received by the Likud; the Petah-Tiqwa region: the Alignment 52,000 votes, the Likud 53,000 votes. [Begin replies to an interjection by Tawfiq Tubi from Hadash] I am talking only about the Likud and the Alignment, why are you interfering? The communists have after all not succeeded in those elections; you lost 25 percent of your strength.

The Ramla region: the Alignment 15,000, the Likud 23,000; the Rehovot region: the Alignment got 42,118 votes, whereas the Likud got 42,878 votes; the Tel Aviv-Yafo area: the Alignment 77,000, the Likud 83,000; the southern Dan area: the Alignment 64,000, the Likud 65,000; the Ashqelon region: the Alignment 30,000, the Likud 39,000; the Beersheba region: the Alignment 37,000, the Likud 45,000; the Haifa-Karmel area: the Alignment 34,000, the Likud 36,000.

As the Knesset members can see, not only has the Likud come out first in most of the regions--10 out of 17--but there is also a crucial difference between them. The Alignment came out first in regions which--apart from the northern Dan area--are mainly areas with a relatively small population, whereas the Likud came out first in 10 districts that are mostly densely populated. I suggest my respected rivals from the Alignment look closely at this division in those regions, at these figures, and not only make an arithmetic calculation, but also do a soul searching, not only regarding the recent past but especially regarding the future.

If we take into consideration that all opinion polls, as far back as January 1981, as well as in February and March of this year, gave the Alignment an advantage of dozens of Knesset seats over the Likud, it will be understood by one and all how large and--in our opinion--positive the change is that occurred within a few months in the public opinion of a free nation.

I remember...[interruption due to opposition interjections] I remember, after having been a Knesset member since 1949, in the course of eight Knesset terms you were wont to claim: This is a clever and wise nation. It knows whom to elect. When 4 years ago, I asked you to confirm that claim about that clever and wise nation which knows whom to elect, you were excited and stormed and shouted in unison: This was a mistake, a one-time error of the nation. Will you now also be saying: A clever and wise nation and it erred twice? And it is superfluous to ask what will happen if this occurs also a third time. By all accounts this is possible, if we take into consideration your expectations, your self-confidence, the actual results and the difference between the 10 and the 7 election regions.

May I, Mr Speaker, pass over to political issues. Recently, the issue of national self-defense was raised--with all its sharp impact--on our agenda, as well as on the agenda of the international community. It is our duty to clarify this point as fully as possible. There is a definition for this concept in the UN Charter, Article 51, which says: Nothing in this charter will affect the natural right, the inherent right, [last two words in English] of self-defense, individual or communal, if an armed attack is waged against a member of the United Nations until the Security Council has adopted necessary measures to maintain international peace and security. Not much can be learned from this generalized definition. It has an important concept: Namely, self-defense is inherent. It postulates an important fact: Namely, no attacked nation need wait until the Security Council--as is stated--adopts the necessary measures. The nation is entitled to defend itself, and since this is a natural right, one may also clearly say it is its duty to defend itself. Much more precise is the definition in the renowned Locarno Treaty, which Churchill used to call the most exact document among international agreements. The Locarno Treaty states: Germany and Belgium as well as Germany and France mutually undertake that under no circumstances will they attack each other, invade the territory of each other, or wage war against each other. This postulation, however, will not apply if the right of legitimate defense is used: namely, opposition to a violation of the commitment included in the previous chapter. In other words, if one of the countries which signed the treaty attacks its neighbor, invades its territory or declares war against it, the attacked country is entitled--using its right of legitimate defense--to attack the attacking country, to invade its territory and to wage war on it.

From this viewpoint, also of interest is the definition of aggression according to the repeated proposal of the Soviet Union in the United Nations. Aggression of course confers on the attacked country a full right of legitimate self-defense. The Soviet document mentions inter alia the use by a country of armed forces by dispatching armed bands, mercenaries, terrorists or guerrillas to the territory of another nation. All these will be regarded as actions of indirect aggression. It is self-evident that indirect aggression also constitutes aggression. Whatever the definitions and their interpretations may be, it is clear to every person of good will that when our air force set out to destroy the atomic reactor near Baghdad, which was slated to produce atomic bombs, according to the most reliable and certain information that had reached us, our state was acting in legitimate national self-defense, in the most sublime sense of the word. We are able to prove with documents that the Iraqi dictator Saddam Husayn set up the 70-kilowatt atomic reactor with one crucial objective in mind, the production of atomic bombs against the State of Israel. The air force operation was for all intents and purposes an operation to save hundreds of thousands of Israelis, including myriads of Israel's children. Let the Knesset praise the heroism of our sons who in this way protected their nation.

The same applies to operations of every arm of the IDF against terrorist organizations in Lebanon, which receive their arms in huge quantities, including Katyusha missiles, tanks and long-range guns, from the Soviet Union, from North Korea, Bulgaria, Syria and Libya, as well as--which we learned with full certainty a few days ago--from Saudi Arabia.

There are distorters among our brethren and also among others who say that our air force--in accordance with the Cabinet's decision--set out to bomb Beirut. This is untrue. Beirut had been shelled and bombed by the Syrians and by the terrorists, who caused the slaughter of thousands of citizens by directing their arms deliberately at civilians, which turned that beautiful city into a ghost town. Our air force set out to attack the terrorist headquarters in Beirut and other places, those same headquarters which issued orders to cruelly and constantly shell Qiryat Shemona and Nahariyya, Misgaz-'Am and Metulla, a town, a village and a kibbutz, again with the single intention of hitting the civilian population. And indeed, in the course of this defensive operation [the bombing of Palestinian headquarters in Beirut] civilians also have been hit. We regret this and have said so already publicly. But all of us... [Begin is interrupted by interjections].

But how could we have given those murderous headquarters absolute immunity forever? I will say only one short additional sentence on this issue: Anyone who threw or is throwing a rock at us should thumb through his history book, which, perchance or not, is well known to us, and he will know what will happen.

At present, Mr Speaker, except for certain violations on the part of the terrorists, there has been a cessation of hostile activities on both sides of the northern border. We desire that this situation without hostile activities continue. We shall not violate what had been agreed on, But we must stipulate first of all that it has been explicitly agreed between us and the United States, which we negotiated with through its emissary, Mr Philip Habib, that we shall continue photographic flights over Lebanese territory. Hence, it should be clear that anyone attempting to disturb our pilots in this vital task, which was explicitly not included in the term hostile activities, will be responsible for the results of his actions. Secondly, The unilateral violations of calm from across the Lebanese border cannot continue.

Mr Speaker, may I now be allowed to touch upon a number of political national and international issues. The government will continue to act towards the advancement of the Arab and Druze community in Israel and will act toward solving its problems and their full integration within Israeli society on the basis of a full equality of rights. The government will promote the strengthening of positive elements among Israel's Arab citizens, granting them full support in their confrontation with negative and subversive elements.

We welcome the signing of the agreement on the setting up of the Sinai multinational force. It is of utmost importance for maintaining security and peace.

During the last 14 months no discussions took place on full autonomy arrangements with the Arab residents in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District. It is not we who stopped those discussions. We have to say it was the Egyptians who stopped them--in our view--without any justified reason.

We keep adhering to the Camp David accords. We shall not return to the past, the main point [as heard] or the future. In our view, one should resume without delay the negotiations over the autonomy and implement it with complete adherence to what had been stipulated in the second part--or perhaps in the first part, where the order of the issues is concerned--of the Camp David accords.

Mr Chairman, in the relations between the State of Israel and the United States, positive political changes have occurred and negative incidents have taken place. Let us begin with the positive.

The U.S. President's declaration that Jewish settlement in Eretz Yisra'el is not illegal is important. Two negatives, according to the basics of any language, make a positive. Therefore, the period is over when a ceaseless argument was waged between the U.S. administration and the Israeli Government. While the U.S. administration representatives time and again claimed that Jewish settlement was illegal, we retorted: It is absolutely legal.

We hear from the supreme authority in the United States a clear-cut announcement that Jewish settlement is not illegal. It is very important to note the announcement repeated by the U.S. President that Israel is a strategic asset of the United States in the middle East, that Israel is a friend and ally of the United States, that Israel fulfills an important role in curbing Soviet expansionism in the region. The truth is--as we told our U.S. friends and allies--that we do not harbor too much fondness for the term strategic asset. This term entails a commercial connotation. Therefore, we were glad to hear from Secretary of State Alexander Haig that Israel and America are friends and allies and that the two countries have a permanent alliance. Indeed, we do not have a written and signed pact. More than once U.S. statesmen have asked me whether we would like or would be ready to sign a written defense pact with their country, and I time and again told them: If you propose it to us, I will recommend to my colleagues that we sign it. We cannot take the initiative on this issue lest we get a rejection This is also my reply today to the questions which have been or may be posed.

The truth is that an unwritten pact--which sometimes is no less important than a signed one--provides for relations between the nations for a joint front [amaid meshutefet], especially in times of crisis. Suffice it to mention the entente cordiale between Britain and France which found its supreme expression in the 4 years of World War I when the first British soldier set foot on French soil in order to annihlate German militarism. We do not want others to fight our wars. We know how to defend ourselves. We knew it in the past, we know it at present and we will know this in the future. However, an entirely different issue is a joint stand [Hitiyatzvut Meshutefet] for a common interest, a joint defense of liberty and democracy. Such an ally and such a stand on these issues--it can be said that such cases happen in the past. These days, when totalitarianism is attacking and spreading and liberty is ever shrinking--these concepts are needed these days maybe more than in any other times.

As for the practical negative developments, the first of them is the suspension of the delivery of the F-16's to Israel which the United States had contracted to supply to us. I hope, indeed, that very soon this suspension will be canceled and the full supply will be resumed and never be suspended again.

The second issue is the supply of offensive accessories for the F-15's, and the supply of the most sophisticated intelligence aircraft in the world--the AWACS--to Saudi Arabia. With the help of the former, the Saudi F-15's will be able to even reach Tel Aviv and return to Saudi Arabia without having to land or refuel in midair. This is one of the most serious dangers to the Israeli population. The AWACS intelligence aircraft will render our country, together with its airfields, planes and even its other weapons, completely transparent. No so-called explanations can cancel or eliminate these two dangers. These very days our assumption has been tangible confirmed. Saudi Arabia transferred through Jordan and Syria shipments of and ammunition to southern Lebanon for the terrorists to use against Israel. In the face of this situation, who can trust a promise of the Saudis regarding Israel, from whose country the call was issued for a jihad, that is, a war of annihilation against our nation and our country?

It is my duty to note that at stake is our national security in the basic meaning of this term, namely, protecting our life and the means of defending it. It is our duty to warn all the beautiful people against the danger entailed in this double deal with the Saudi enemy.

Mr Chairman, we are interested in the normalization of our relations with the Soviet Union. We have different political systems and each one should go its way. However, normal relations are also possible between countries with fundamentally different systems. Who knows this better than the Soviet Union?

Upon the outbreak of the war of defense and salvation of 1967, it severed its relations with us, so it should be the one taking the initiative to resume them. If it does so, we will first of all demand the release of all the prisoners of Zion and the granting of freedom to any Jew so desiring to leave [the USSR] and return to the historical motherland of the Jewish people. Thus, we will be able to resume a relationship of direct dialogue between ourselves and the Soviet Union.

There is hope that under the presidency [heckling by MK Shulamit Aloni]. I am sorry but I did not hear you. I would like to ask you: Have you already gone underground? I want to ask you: Before going underground will you please leave a forwarding address. I want to visit you and see how people live in the underground. [further heckling by MK Shulamit Aloni]

Everything I said holds true. Mr Chairman, there is hope that under the presidency of Francois Mitterrand the relations between France and Israel will be improved. I have known the current French president since 1954. His ideology is not like mine or that of my friends. He believes in socialism, we subscribe to liberalism. [We do not believe in] laisser faire, laisser passer or in the neglect of humankind, [We believe in] concern for mankind while keeping the liberty of man's constructive initiative. However, notwithstanding the ideological differences, it is my prerogative and duty to say that Mr Mitterrand is a friend of Israel. We also have differences of opinion--which we are not going to conceal--regarding the way to achieve peace in the Middle East. However, there is in the Elysee a man harboring good will toward our nation and our country. On our part, we have always admired France for its liberation revolution, for its aspiration to freedom and justice which it has carried among all the nations since 1789, and even before that in the days of the encyclopedists. We stood together and also fought together. France has many friends in Israel and Israel has many friends in France. Let us shake each other's hands and renew the friendship and cooperation between our nations and our countries for the sake of both of them.

Again, Mr Chairman, let us deal with ourselves. Let us remember the words of Herzl: We are a people. There are those who say that this legacy of Herzl was solid and tarnished in the last elections. I again suggest all factions act according to the old precepts of our ancestors and forgive the entire community of the sons of Israel and the strangers living among them, because the entire people are wrong. [biblical allusion] However, if there is no desire to do so let us at least not hurt each other in these days after the struggle. There should be no talk about two cultures. Whoever says so would be saying that his own culture is higher. Why should he offend citizens by means of these empty words. We have a single culture and that is the renewed Hebrew language. Let us all stick to it with our eternal belief and tradition. Let it not be said by anybody that there are thousands of citizens who do not have a political culture or education. I will not elaborate on this because the citizen who said these words cannot today answer this in the Knesset.

And let the following words not be said--and I am quoting: The mass immigration which came here after the establishment of the state did not go through the Zionist revolution; they are only accustomed to receiving. These words were voiced, to my deep regret, in the debate held at the MAPAM center after the elections. These things are terrible. I do not want to go into any account of who received what during the last 60 years. However, since the foundation of the state [heckling by MK's Victor Shem-tov and Menahem Hakohen with speaker Savidor calling for order] a massive wave of emigration indeed arrived here [further heckling by MK Yosi Sarid] and I want to ask: Has it only received or is it still receiving? Suffice it to recall that since then there have been acts of retaliation of all the fronts. Since then the Sinai campaign and the 6-day war happened, and we were attacked in the Yom Kippur war. Did all these our brothers to which Mr Horowitz--a member of the Mapam Center referred--did they not shed their blood.

Did they not endanger their lives, did they not fall in battle, did they not lose their beloved ones, did they not become orphans? Did they only receive? This is not the way! I know this hurts you, so you had better choose your words.

This is not the way! We should be one people in the love of Israel, in getting our hearts closer [heckling by various MK's; the speaker calls for order]

This is not the way! We should be one people in getting our hearts closer. Even to this end one needs the blessed touch of the wings of the angel of forgiveness.

Mr Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, members of the Knesset:

The basic guidelines of the government's policy and the coalition agreement are before you. No confidential things were decided in the negotiations between the parties which signed a pact of fraternity and established the government which will conduct the affairs of the nation, as we hope, God willing, with a view to security and peace, building and progress.

And now, I am honored, Mr Speaker, to introduce the government I have formed to the Knesset according to the task legally entrusted to me by the honorable president of the state:

Menahem Begin--Prime minister,
Simha Ehrlich--deputy prime minister and agriculture minister
Aharon Abu-Hatzera--labor, social welfare and immigrant absorption minister
Yoram Aridor--finance minister
Yosef Burg--interior minister and religious affairs minister
Yitzhaq Berman--energy and infrastructure minister
Zvulun Hammer--education and culture minister
Yitzhaq Moda'i--minister [without protfolio]
Ya'aqov Meridor--economic minister and in charge of interoffice coordination
Moshe Nisim--justice minister
Gid'on Pat--industry and commerce minister
Mordekhay Tzipori--communications minister
Eli'ezer Shostak--health minister
Yitzhaq Shamir--foreign minister
Ari'el Sharon--defense minister
Avraham Sharir--tourism minister [heckling followed by call for order]

The transport minister--Hayim Corfu:

I should comment that with all my might and with the approval of all my friends I wanted to appoint as transport minister our dear friend, my beloved friend, my friend in arms and belief, the man of great acts, Hayim Landau. However, he himself visited my house and asked, demanded that due to his state of health I should not entrust this task to him. I tried to plead with him for a long time but to no avail. I had no choice but to submit to his will. I would like to thank all my friends for their positive attitude toward the position I adopted toward our friend for months. My friends revealed much nobility in their support. I am confident that all Knesset members will join me in extending wishes for a speedy and full recovery for the Knesset's veteran member, our friend Mr Hayim Landau.

It grieves me to inform the Knesset that my friend, my dear and beloved friend Mr David Levi did not find it possible to join the government and serve in it as the construction and housing minister.

In this position David Levi worked wonders in Jerusalem, the capital and throughout the country. I repeatedly implored him to continue to serve with his characteristic dedication and loyalty in the government in the task which is connected with building the country. This precept is equal to all other precepts in the Torah. To my regret I could not persuade him and again I had no choice but to respect his wish. The task of the construction and housing minister I did not hand to any of my cabinet members.

[Paragraph continues] By the law I will be in charge of this portfolio and it will be reserved for David Levi when he decides--I hope it will not take long before he decides so--both according to his national duty and according to the beseeching of all his friends including myself to return and deal with this holy task.

Mr Speaker, I am now asking the Knesset to express confidence in the government and to endorse its policy guidelines.

Peres Address

TA051140 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Address to the Knesset by Alignment leader Shim'on Peres--live]

[Text] Nonorable President of the State of Israel, Mr Speaker, Knesset Members: I am speaking in the name of a faction which represents the largest number of voters for the 10th Knesset: 736,000 women and men in Israel. Even before the citizens rights movement joined the Alignment, it was the Alignment faction [heckling by Likud MK's followed by Knesset Speaker Savidor's call for order]--which gained the biggest increase in the number of votes for the 10th Knesset. From the 430,000 votes we received in the 9th Knesset we rose to 708,000 in the 10th Knesset. Mr Speaker, could you please ask the prime minister not to disturb [Knesset speaker calls for order]--a rise of about 60 percent. I am very thankful to the prime minister, who is concerned about our future. Incidentally, after the last elections we did not say that the people are foolish. The one who said this was (Ansky), your spokesman in the previous elections. We appeared on television saying: The Alignment won since the people are dumb. Yes, it was the spokesman of the Likud who conducted your election campaign. (Ansky) is Ehud Olmert's predecessor in this.

Before I continue my speech, I would like to say that it is for the first time--could I ask for a little quiet--I would also like to tell the prime minister that his optimism is also ephemeral. The State of Israel will not again be able to hand out $3 billion in 4 months as elections bribery. It is not your speech, it is Aridor's funds that have wrought this change [that won the Likud the government]. Money is taken from the state coffers. I would also like to note that it is for the first time, as far as I know, in the history of the state that the prime minister ascends the podium to introduce a government and deals with incitement. What do you mean picking single sentences at random instead of presenting a uniting factor? I could quote you in Lod when you rose up and said that under the Alignment rule the terrorists were active and penetrated the country. Did they not under your rule? You cited three examples, all of them wrong--the coastal highway incident took place under the Likud rule. You told people Katyushas will fall on your heads--do you have to repeat this here? I am talking in the name of a public which encompasses all Israel's communities, the founders and builders of the development towns, members of working settlements, Histadrut members, intelligentsia, self-employed, wage earners, religious and nonreligious folks, Jews and Druze. This is a public movement which carries with it a long history, a history of the revival of the people of Israel. Do not besmirch this all the time. We are proud of this history although people sometimes protested when events were underway and people regretted it postfactum. This is the movement that decided to establish a Jewish state on part of the Eretz Yisra'el land and were it not for this decision the State of Israel would not have been established. This is also said by Dr Shay [reference unclear] now. This is a movement which aspired for peace but did its best and did well in defending the lives and rights of the citizens of the state. This is a country which fought and won even before it had an army, the people's army, the IDF, which was set up and gained world fame for its courage, originality and capability. Just as were not deterred by attacks, our heart did not glory in our victory. We aimed at a full peace also in a way of a cease-fire, armistices, an interim agreement, and managed to reach the two agreements opposed to by the Likud but paving the road to peace with Egypt. This is a movement that supported immigration and brought immigrants to Israel from all countries, from all strata of the population, also when there were no houses to build and means to absorb them.

Today too I tell members of all waves of immigration to Israel: Shacks with immigration are preferable to no shacks and no immigration, Zionism with hardships is better than no progress with color television sets [reference to Likud Finance Minister Aridor's reduction of tax on color television prior to the elections].

To do better by the people is to do better by their futures rather than by their pockets. You said we did not mention socialism. Did you mention Aliyah? Does anyone regret the transit camps [built for immigrants after 1948] and the Aliyah, the tents and Aliyah? Is that a disgrace? Did we then spend money on television sets? This is a movement that established a state administration, an exemplary judicial system, a vast educational system. This is the movement that built most of the settlements in Israel, the Kibbutzim and Moshavim, the development town and the new towns and founded one of the finest agriculture systems and industries in the world. This is the movement that paved roads, laid waterpipes and electricity cables and founded a merchant navy and an airline at an astonishing pace. This is the movement that rejected the Diaspora's means of living and it restored work as the foundation of the Jewish people--one's own work, a pluralistic economy. Can you fathom Israel without the Kibbutzim? How would it look? Israel without Moshavim, Israel without development towns--do you want to besmirch everything, that we should be ashamed of it? [heckling, speaker calls for order]

Self-work, a pluralistic economy while fiercely opposing any exploitation or oppression of one man by another, of a woman by a man, of a weak one by a strong one, of a poor one by a rich one, of the native of one country by the native of another country. This is a movement that decided that the people should be the owner of its property rather than the proprietors being the owners of the country--now they want to sell then the country. [sentence as heard] Therefore, the soil, the water, the energy, the transportation and the natural resources are in the hands of the people rather than in the hands of the exclusive rich. [heckling by Mr Ehud Olmert]

This is a movement which founded a genuine democracy, a system embodying tolerance, choice, openmindedness, aversion to hatred, opposition to instigation and demagoguery and banning the oppression of different views. [heckling by Menahem Begin and other MK's]

I want to tell you, Mr Prime Minister, you should not try and change the subject. When reference is made of two cultures, the question is not about the culture of ethnic groups but on the culture of parties. This is not all connected with ethnic cultures. You are trying to stir this point and describe it in a different way but it will be to no avail.

This is a movement that aroused and encouraged a free press, a media daring to criticize without fear, and a spiritual life. [heckling] Were Ma'ariv, Yedi'ot Aharonot, Hamashqif purchased by the Alignment? [heckling, speaker calls for order]

This is a movement that aroused and encouraged a spiritual life, feelings toward the written word, poetry, painting, theater, science and pioneering science. This is a movement that believes that the most important document of our life is the Book of Books, the Bible, which should be read in its original language, Hebrew.

This is a movement that believes that Judaism is not merely external ritualism but a deep moral and continuous commitment which should not be shunned even in trying times. There are those who emphasize our errors--and we also made mistakes--and try to besmirch this glorious chapter in the history of Israel. They tried to besmirch it at the time these things were happening and did not later give up on their attempts. We did not heed them then and neither will history capitulate to them in the future.

History will register this period as one of the most glorious times in the history of the Jewish people just as it has already been registered as one of the most breathtaking experiences of our country.

We deeply believe in our way, Mr Prime Minister, regarding the future as well. We will struggle for Israel to continue being a real democratic state, not an Israel of one-man rule, not an Israel of the cult of personality, not an Israel of yes-men or defeatists, not an Israel of blasting declarations and rash actions, not an Israel living on borrowed myths, but an Israel that will be an island of true, lively and vast democracy, an Israel that respects its citizens, alien residents and visitors, an Israel that respects its parliamentary institutions, an Israel that enables the existence of a wise dialogue in its midst, without hatred, instigation or division. An Israel that, in addition to all its laws, will bear in mind that each man was created in the image of the creator and its citizens must deeply believe in the saying that "you shall love your neighbor as thyself." We will fight so that Israel will be working rather than living on charity and engaging in pie-in-the-sky business, an Israel that will strive for social equality and mutual help rather than an Israel following in the words of the prophet Amos: That we may make the Ephah small and the shekel great [Amos 8, 5], an Israel in which the poor, the weak, the frail and the feeble play the most important role: A country which will strive to bridge all the social and economic gaps created either by mistake or by slyness, by neglect or ignorance.

We will strive so that Israel continues to be a Jewish and Zionist country, an Israel where the Jews are a majority, where the Arabs enjoy equal rights and where the concepts of Judaism guide its actions; an Israel for which Aliyah is not a token of the past but a commitment. We will strive for a strong Israel, relying on its own force, judging by its own mind, stretching within defensible borders, deriving its security strength from the courage of its sons and the resourcefulness of its citizens.

We will strive so that Israel, of its own initiative, fulfills a role in achieving peace in the Middle East, in solving the Palestinian problem and in economically developing this region for the benefit of all its inhabitants. We will continue to advocate a new Israel, merging within itself the ancient and binding aspects of our history with the scientific and technological possibilities of today and the future. An open but not isolated Israel, receptive to scientific exchanges, cultural relations, commercial ties and sports relations with the members of other nations.

Mr Chairman, we have never claimed that God chose us to rule. We elected and were elected to serve the people, whether in the government or from the opposition benches. We will do so with devotion, respect, responsibility and strength. We will unhesitatingly support positive government moves if these are ever made. We will not hesitate to criticize the government with a loud and clear voice. A wise person should not keep silent in times when we see the government complicating our affairs. We will not ask permission to do so from people who, not keeping with any norms, appointed themselves to be the guardians of law and annointed themselves to be the judges of this generation, God forbid.

We will do everything to strengthen the spirit and deeds of the country and we will do everything possible to change this government. This is also necessary, in our opinion, in order to strengthen the country. You did not gain a majority. This is a coalition government and any majority coalition is legal just as this one. This is necessary for strengthening the country and uniting the people--and we received a mandate to this effect from the people who voted for us. Democracy does not divide the people into two: It is built on two ways rather than on two peoples. We do not stand for an Ashkenazi and Asephardi way, it will be to no avail for you to try to introduce this division.

On the contrary, there is one way to lead all the exiles of the past into one free nation with different ways.

The Alignment represents an ideological way of and for all Israel's communities and its leads to a goal rather than to division. Even when we level criticism we will not express hatred and even when we encounter hatred we will not sacrifice ourselves to it. The state of the nation requires an operation, the body of the nation requires a cure: A cure from the shock of division, feebleness, and fatigue. We must all treat this ailment.

The situation requires a clear and unambiguous operation so that the people know what it should choose. The need for this operation became clear through the coalition negotiations, both because of the issues that were discussed and the topics that were hardly discussed. The negotiations mainly revolved around budgets for religious causes, religious parties and the distribution of portfolios. There is no arguing that the religious needs must be provided for although the demanders and the suppliers should both have heeded the warning of Rabbi Tzadoq: Do not make them a crown to brag about, nor an ax to grind.

Agudat Yisra'el people, under the rule of the Alignment religion flourished. Since you began receiving lots of money the religious parties shrunk. You too should examine yourselves, money is not the answer to everything. When allocating funds for religious needs, national priorities and not only coalition priorities should be considered; from where to take the funds and how to distribute them. For instance, how much should be allocated for strengthening the north of Israel and not only for helping Yeshiva students? What sort of coalition negotiations did you conduct when you did not discuss the defense budget but you deliberated about the budget of the Yeshiva colleges? It should be clear that funds granted by the state should be under the states supervision and should be overseen by the state comptroller. However, the specially serious aspect of the negotiations with Agudat Yisra'el--not with the NRP, I should note--is the enlisting in or exemption from serving in the reserves.

Minister Sharon did soften on the issue--we were for releasing Yeshiva students for whom the Bible is their trade, a very limited and definite number of people. The extension of the exemption will adversely affect the morale of the people. It will induce rebellion against you, it will introduce doubts regarding something which had been agreed upon and sacred to all of us.

However, the scene that soured the negotiations revolved around matzoh balls: the portfolios and the favors paid and gained. Here the coalitional partners came like starving people to a king's meal. I must say a favorable word about one of the ministers, David Levi. He did not bend and go down on his knees. He has some self-respect, some feeling. He is the only one I can wholeheartedly congratulate. On the other hand, I regret to criticize my friends from the NRP who began by giving an account of themselves and ended with an account of portfolios.

Dr Burg [heckling and Knesset speaker's call for order], whom I personally like, is the most experienced minister in our world. I was therefore amazed to find that he, of all people, drew a distinction between the 29 years preceding the ninth Knesset--what a terrible 29 years--and the last 4 years which were all paradise. Where was Dr Burg all this time, during the 29 years preceding the ninth Knesset? Was he in a political desert? Was he in the parliamentary opposition? Where was he during the 29 years of Alignment rule? I am even more surprised that instead of honoring the rule of quality over quantity, he went for quantity with no quality. Why did the NRP and its leader struggle over such a large number of tasks? Is this in the people's favor? Does this serve the cause? How can one man control the Interior Ministry--with the local authorities already suffering the burden of deficits--as well as the Police Ministry which needs to be reorganized and enlarged because of the increasing crime wave, an issue which has been sidestepped?

How can he also control the Prison Service, about which a special committee has just issued an official and shocking report? How can he also control the Religious Affairs Ministry, which needs trustworthy procedures of management, plus autonomy, which sank into a winter and summer hybernation as long as we had the power to bargain for it? Is it indeed possible, Dr Burg, for all these issues to be directed and coordinated by a man who is also a party leader who must oscillate between the stormy Qastel [the NRP's Tel Aviv headquarters] and the divided Qirya [the government offices area in Jerusalem]? Why should such a decent man turn into an office broker and neglector of matters? [laughter ensues].

The NRP, as is well known, lost half of its power in the last elections, half of its power but none of its bargaining power. In addition to the three or four portfolios held by Burg, Mr Hammer will continue serving as the education minister--I congratulate him. Mr Druckman will be a deputy minister. Mr Ben-Me'ir will be a deputy minister. Mr Avtabi will be the chairman of a committee which has yet to be established in his honor. Indeed, there will be three meals rather than just one. So few Knesset members but so much pleasure--a real feast of beggars. Will you thus rehabilitate your party?

TAMI, too, also displayed impressive maturity regarding the portfolios. It has principles, and we very quickly saw how it fulfills them. It willingly paid the first installment in utter contradiction to its raison d'etre by its support for the election of the Knesset speaker. It is also responsible for the fact that David Levi is not sitting at this table --achievement number two. It received three positions with their attendant status: ministries, chauffered cars, secretaries--all this in exchange for three mandates. [Words indistinct] nothing to be made light of.

Mr Abu-Hatzera will be in charge of welfare and labor. Mr Aharon Uzan will be a deputy minister with the appearance of a minister. The absorption of immigration has stopped being a mission, it has become a portfolio. Is there immigration Mr Begin? What have you done on the matter of dropping out [of Soviet immigrants in Vienna], on the matter of emigration from Israel? The most important thing for you was that there is a portfolio for this issue. The immigrants come into the country disappointed and gloomy. Excuse me, I forget to add that Mr Rubin will also be a deputy minister. All three have arranged things well. I must say that no party has managed--I will finish if I am not interrupted --I do not know a party which has managed in such a short time to implement all its principles flawlessly with three seats. What else can we say of TAMI?

The Agudat, Agudat Yisra'el, is not interested in portfolios: Only in the chairmanship of the Knesset Finance Committee, membership on the Ministerial Economic Committee, chairmanship of the coalition. I must say that Agudat is at least clever. If it is possible to receive funds and budgets without portfolios, why should they rack their brains in office? As long as there is money, what else do they need?

Knesset Members, it is impossible not to have sympathy--I have time; this faction has 15 minutes and I request you not to disturb me--for the third partner, the Liberals, God rest their souls in peace. This is indeed a party which gets what it wants without working. They were hidden behind the scenes in the elections. One could neither see nor hear its leaders. "Pat" in salt, "Nisim" in scarce quantities [pun on saying, using names of justice and industry and commerce ministers for "bread" and "water"]. In compensation they received many portfolios, although not at the eastern wall [expression meaning where honorable members of the community sit]. After everyone agreed that Mr Erlich would indeed be suitable for the Agriculture Ministry, they had to fight over who would be industry and commerce minister. I am confident that, under Mr Erlich, the fields of Israel will blossom, although I may offer you a very fine saying of Maimonides [a Jewish philosopher of the Middle Ages]: Water would rather flow down a mountain slope than put out a fire.

The major coalition partner, Herut, finds itself in this government hanging on two pivots: One of the prime minister's and one of the defense minister's. One need not be boorish in order to become a Kneeset member. Herut is hanging on two pivots after one of them has temporarily withdrawn: The prime minister's and the defense minister's. The prime minister does not reveal real interest in what the others deal with. He does not really care that others do not reveal interest in what he is doing, as long as he is not disturbed. On Tuesday [21 July] he convened the government and suggested, as he should have, that it give an answer to Philip Habib: No cease-fire, only peace, negotiations only with Ilyas Sarkis, not with the PLO, neither directly nor indirectly, and insistence on our duty and right for self-defense. The Cabinet members said Amen, very nice indeed. After 3 days the prime minister convened the same ministers and told them he agreed with Philip Habib. What did he agree on? On peace? No, on a cease-fire. Did he not agree to indirect negotations with the PLO? Who were the negotiations via Saudi Arabia conducted with? Later, when the terrorist attack on Ma'ale Hahamisha occurred--again this phrase of our right and duty of self-defense was used--the government [as heard] said we shall find the right place and time for reaction. The Cabinet members again said Amen.

Minister Sharon already proved in the previous government that he was capable of independent action, and he will prove this all the more in this government since this government will depend on a majority of 61 Knesset members, on 1 Knesset member. In other words, one vote of the 61 Knesset members will be the majority and each of them can be this majority. Ari'el Sharon is capable of being this majority. He will then be under his own command. No imploring or persuasion could be of use with him. In fact he has already proved this in his negotiations with Agudat Yisra'el without telling the NRP and without asking the prime minister. This will be the picture of the government Israel will enjoy. This is what the coalition has dealt with.

What has it not dealt with? What will be the fate of the immigration that was stopped? What does it matter? Another budget. What should be done with the emigration, with the dropping out [of Soviet Jews emigrating via Vienna], with the cessation of immigration from the Soviet Union? What is this--a budget for a Yeshiva? We better not discuss this.

What will become of the missiles in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' which are still there, Mr Prime Minister? What about the Katyushas from the Lebanese coast? What about the ambushes in the Jerusalem hills? What about the supply of AWACS to Saudi Arabia? Are these issues to be handled by ministers or deputy ministers? Is it worthwhile dealing with them? What about the nuclear reactors for Egypt? What about the autonomy? What will become of the peace process with Egypt after the evacuation of the Sinai?

Why does a proud, law-abiding prime minister travel to the United States after the U.S. Government, according to the prime minister himself, violated the law when it ceased the supply of planes to Israel? Why do you travel to a law-breaking country? What will become of the fate of our relations with the United States, which have experienced such deep tremors? What will happen to the Israeli economy? Mr Aridor--whence will you take 700 million shekels--it is impossible to carry on eternally with the elections bribery. The state coffers will be emptied. What will become of the "correct" economy which served the "correct" way of the Likud [allusion to the Likud's elections slogan "the Likud is on the correct path]? Has Israel been deprived of its Zionist Jews, indeed? Does it rely on the blind political fate? Does it wait for manna to fall from heaven? However, these subjects have not been discussed other than in an incidental manner. In the coalitional negotiations, this subject was left to others by the government.

Mr Chairman, the opposition will indeed have to prove at least during the present term, that Mr Menahem Begin is the man who has been in power for 4 years already. Things have become very complicated. In vain we heard shouts of elect Begin to power. In vain are we blamed with the government's blunders. Part of the people believe, or under no circumstances believe that Begin is in power. We, the opposition, are in power. Despite this difficulty, you know, Mr Begin traveled to visit Ceausescu. He received in Israel Carstend, the man who was the German president and a member of the Nazi Party, and Mr Ehrlich traveled to Mr Schmidt to ask for loans. Mr Carstend was here in Israel and you received him in you office. He was not the German president then but he was the same Mr Carstend, the same Nazi Party member; you received him in your office, shook his hand and sent Mr Ehrlich to ask for loans from Helmut Schmidt, whom you have so sharply attacked. Mr Speaker, Mr Ehrlich, as finance minister, traveled to Germany to ask for a loan for the Israeli Government headed by Menahem Begin, who later attacks the man from whom he asked a loan.

Mr Speaker, toward the end of my remarks I would like to say that despite this difficulty we will call on the people to follow the road of truth. We will prove that to do good for the people is to do good for his future and that in addition to religious affairs budgets and distribution of portfolios we have real problems as well as real opportunities. When the coalition celebration is over we shall face reality as it is and then it will transpire that time was wasted, that time was lost for us, but the road was not lost. We shall sit on the opposition benches since we have preferred our way to the way leading to a dead end. From our seats we will suggest to the people a real alternative, an alternative of truth, of hope and of responsibility.

We will of course vote no confidence in this government.

Begin Closing Address

TA052203 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2105 5 Aug 81

[From the Knesset debate on the presentation of the new government--live]

[Text] [Bazi Barqau] Good evening from Jerusalem, from the packed Knesset building at the conclusion of a marathon debate; the Knesset members have been sitting here for 13 hours; more than 60 of them have already taken advantage of their right to speak and, why should we speak any further. Prime Minister Menahem Begin is on the podium, concluding the debate. We will go over and hear what he is saying:

[Begin]....homework before his debut in the 10th Knesset? There are fine customs in British Parliament. There, for example, it is forbidden to say the right honorable gentleman is a liar [last seven words in English]. It is forbidden. It is not parliamentary. It is also not accepted to say that the right honorable gentleman is lying. [last six words in English] It is not parliamentary. But it is permitted to say in the English terms the double ones, the right honorable gentleman told a lie. [last seven words in English] But it is not befitting, right honorable gentlemen, to lie. [last last five words in English] Churchill, when he was alive, found a way out and he said: The right honorable gentlemen committeed a terminological inexactitude. [last eight words in English] and that is a wonderful reply and, so, in Hebrew, the Knesset's honorable member committed a terminological inexactitude...

[Barqay--interrupting and covering Begin's words] We came into the middle of the sentence. But the argument is between Menahem Begin and the chairman of the opposition, Shim'on Peres.

[Begin]....we look at it from the chairman's side, sir. Ever since the national assembly in France, that right is the largest faction and that left is the second faction. That is how it must come out. But it is interesting, I deliberately mentioned right and left. One thing: In the entire election campaign I never found the word socialism used among you. In not one of your leaflets did I find the word socialism. Mr Shem-Tov, you did not protest what happened to you? Has MAPAM stopped being revolutionary, pioneering, socialist? [heckling from MK's] That is the issue of the debate, sir. Do not teach me, ask your leader, ask your leader, do not get up, you have no right to rise, I am on my feet. Sit when I tell you to. [heckling from MK's]

[Knesset speaker] Mr Bar-Zohar...Mr Bar-Zohar...MK Bar-zohar, I request you....

[Barqay--interrupting and covering Knesset shouting] And, despite the long day of debates, the Knesset members are still not tired; stormy arguments continue between Menahem Begin, who is on the podium and members of the Alignment faction. We will remind the listeners that there are no microphones for hecklers and so we will not be able to hear it.

[Knesset speaker] Do not say him, do not say him, speak of the Prime Minister respectfully. I request you, MK Bar-Zohar. After all, you know, I do not want....MK Na'im, I do not want to refer to new Knesset members through calling them to order, on the assumption that I will harm their status at the beginning of their path. Allow me, and permit the prime minister to continue with his remarks.

[Begin] He would have interrupted me. He would have. Now, MK Peres let us hear a skit on the composition of the government. How we made up the government, how, how. I want to ask you, Mr Peres, how did you make up the government that was not established? And I will tell you a few facts. First of all, my wife and I one day received a joint letter to the address Tel Aviv, 1 Rosenbaum Street, that is the not large house where you have visited many times and, among other things, in that house you said to me: We have investigated the matter of the Altalena, [an illegal ship carrying arms for the Irgun organization, sunk during the war of independece by order of Ben-Gurion] and we reached the conclusion th. on that matter, Ben-Gurion was misinformed. [shouts from MK's] Ben-Gurion was misinfor. d. My finding also.

[Begin returns to his original point concerning the letter he received] I received a letter at that house and an address was written on it and Prime Minister Menahem Begin...No, sorry, Mr Menahem Begin, 1 Rosenbaum Street, Tel Aviv, and then it went on like this: Dear Old Age Pensioner and Madam Old Age Pensioner; and after that there were many promises that Mr Peres, when he heads the government, will be prepared to do for me and my wife and for all the old age pensioners in the country; so, first of all, you turned me into an old age pensioner, and afterward, at 0030 at night when the votes were counted, you turned yourself into the person making up the government. Take care, Knesset member Peres, lest the 10th Knesset will prove the opposite and, in accordance with a decision by your colleagues, not my fault. Take care.

[Begin--continuing] Afterward, you brought Mr Blumenthal to the Labor party center or to your apartment, I do not remember, in order for him to make the speech of a man--[shouts from the Knesset] Levinson, Levinson, all right. I accept it, I made a mistake, Levinson; in order for him to make his first speech, that of a man who was apparently intended to be finance minister. He spoke for 20 minutes, apparently from notes and he was applauded as though it had been a Likud meeting. [laughter from the Knesset] Levinson to power! [shouts from the Knesset] As for energy, I leave it to Meridor. Listen, listen. So, he was appointed by you as minister of finance. Fine. Ask him, ask him--me?

[Barqay--interrupting and speaking over the Knesset voices] Shlomo Hillel is asking Menahem Begin: You brought Ya'aqov Meridor so that he should invent a wonderful invention, what is the fate of Meridor's invention?

[Begin] Hilel, when you were police affairs minister, you used your energy better.

Well, so Mr Levinson was to have been the finance minister. A few weeks later, I do not know what happened--to this very day I do not know what happened--you announced that he would not be finance minister.

Mr Sarid, I do not wish to answer you. Do not interrupt me. Mr Speaker, can I request that Mr Sarid not interrupt me?

[Savidor] The prime minister does not have to answer each of your questions. Please, let us have quiet.

[Begin] We are talking about the establishment of the Cabinet, are we not?

[Barqay] It is a pity that you cannot see what is happening here in the hall. Menahem Begin, in his summation speech, is shooting arrows at the Alignment benches, and a rather amazing phenomenon is happening: Slowly the Alignment members leave the hall in protest. We saw Yitzhaq Rabin leave, we saw Victor Shem-Tov leave, we saw Mikha Harish leave. This way the Alignment wishes to protest Begin's summing up speech.

[Begin] . . . . and, together with him, his deputy was also appointed. He, indeed, is Mr Blumenthal. So, in 3 months you managed to appoint two finance ministers. The result is that neither of them received the job. Later you appointed Mr Hayim Bar-Lev--to whom we wish a speedy and full recovery [after his fall off a horse]--defense minister. Then some voices were heard demanding that you replace him with Mr Yitzhaq Rabin, and you called Mr Hayim Bar-Lev and told him: No, Hayim, I do not accept the new recommendations. You are the man who will be defense minister. A few days before the election, the people of Israel learned that Mr Hayim Bar-Lev is no longer candidate for defense minister; rather, Mr Yitzhaq Rabin is. You appointed two defense ministers, and yet none of them got the job. [Largely indistinct interjection by MK Amnon Rubinstein--Shinuy--on the fact that one of Begin's cabinet ministers--referring to Aharon Abu-Hatzera--is in the process of being tried on criminal offenses]

[Begin] It is to no avail.

[Speaker Savidor calls both MK Rubinstein and MK Sarid to order]

[Begin] Of the two, neither reached the post. Now MK Uzan and MK Shapira--and I assume members of the NRP can also all tell how how you tried, behind the scenes to conduct negotiations on a coalition with them and what you were prepared to promise them.

After all this, here you accuse us of the way we conducted the negotiations? We did, and there were difficult hours as well, but primarily they were good times, and we set up a coalition founded on a majority of Knesset members, an absolute majority. We will conduct the affairs of the state and, God willing, we will work toward the good of the country. So, why did you have to portray a skit here [presumably Peres' earlier remarks condemning Begin's coalition negotiations] Ask yourself how you conducted negotiations....

[Barqay, superimposed on Begin's remarks] Mr Begin continued to be sarcastic about the Alignment and gets angry calls from the floor.

AGUDAT YISRA'EL GIVEN ADDED REPRESENTATION

TA051830 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] There is an appendix to the coalition agreement: Agudat Yisra'el and the prime minister have signed an agreement appendix saying that a representative of Agudat Yisra'el will be the coalition chairman for 1 year. Agudat Yisra'el will have another representative in the Knesset Financial Committee and the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee, and it will also have the post of deputy Knesset speaker.

It has also been agreed that Agudat Yisra'el members will be deputy directors general in six of the government ministries in order to deal with the special problems of the religious community. This includes the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Religious Affairs.

Agudat Yisra'el and Industry and Commerce Minister Pat signed an agreement on the appointment of an employee in the standards institute who will oversee matters involving kosher food products.

NEW CABINET APPROVED BY KNESSET 61 TO 58

TA052207 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 2150 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Excerpt] A short while ago the Government of Israel won the confidence of the Knesset. The Cabinet got a majority of 3 votes [61 in favor, 58 against, 1 absent]. Among the members of the new government is David Levi, who will serve as second deputy to the prime minister, the minister of housing and construction, the chairman of the Ministerial Committee on Social Welfare Affairs,and will be responsible for project renewal [for the rehabilitation of slum neighborhoods].

KNESSET MEMBERS ARENS, RABIN ON NEW GOVERNMENT

TA052025 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Knesset Members Moshe Arens and Yitzhaq Rabin interviewed in the Knesset corridor during the debate on the new coalition and government on 5 August--videotaped]

[Excerpts] [Arens] This is definitely a more hawkish Knesset. Whether this means the policy will be more hawkish or nationalist remains to be seen. You must remember that in determining policy, we are not the exclusive decisionmakers. This means that this depends on other elements as well: the Americans, As-Sadat, what the PLO will do. Therefore, surprises can still occur. Although I hope not. Last time the Likud caused a surprise: For the first time a nationalist-hawkish government surprised people by its readiness to make concessions. I do not think the same will happen this time.

[Rabin] At this stage, my impression--and I hope it will prove false--is that further intransigence will occur. I have read the government's basic guidelines and they include, in the clause dealing with the continuation of the autonomy talks, signs of greater inflexibility. Taking into account the fact that in about 2 years of autonomy deliberations almost nothing has been achieved to make possible the realization of the Camp David accords, and observing the intransigence of Egypt and the growing strength of the PLO, I predict further inflexibility in the Israeli position. However, we will have time find this out. Other considerations are the outcome of President as-Sadat's visit to the United States and, more importantly, the prime minister's trip to the United States.

MORNING PRESS COMMENTS ON BEGIN GOVERNMENT

TA060706 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0440 GMT 6 Aug 81

[From the review of the morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] HATZOFE notes that in the political sphere we are on the eve of summit meetings between the prime minister and the U.S. and Egyptian presidents. To a large extent these meetings will determine political developments in the near future. The Israeli economy also needs the implementation of a policy which will prevent a serious aggravation of inflation and the balance of payments. The real test of the government will be whether it succeeds in security, economic and political missions. These missions had justified and even required the establishment of a government of national unity. However, since this wish did not materialize we just reconcile ourselves with what we got. The confidence the government gained in the Knesset empowers it to adopt the necessary policies and actions, both domestic and foreign. The needs of the people of Israel unite us all in a prayer for the success of the government in achieving its missions. The success of the government will be the success of the country and the people.

DAVAR says that the highlight of the prime minister's political platform referred to the notion of a defense pact with the United Snates. Just as Begin was speaking in the Knesset, President Reagan welcomed his counterpart, President as-Sadat, in Washington and called Egypt a partner and a friend. We will see the practical expression of this appreciation at the end of Reagan's talks with As-Sadat. One should count on the Egyptian president reaching a defense pact with the United States if he so desires. Perhaps only then will Israel reach such a pact, too. For the time being, our political problems are entirely different and more pressing. The new Begin government will have to make efforts to amend the distortions of the previous Begin government.

'AL HAMISHMAR writes that the endorsement of the new Cabinet was not a day of great tidings for the people of Israel. The explicit self-confidence of Mr Begin and his friends was meant to cover the slim parliamentary support which this government--a much worse government than the previous one--will enjoy. The anti-Zionist Agudat Yisra'el will at any moment present an additional extortive bill--as the paper puts it--as a condition for the survival of this government.

According to HAMODI'A, precisely the fact that the parliamentary basis of the government is so narrow may help it not to be tempted into making hasty actions, such as internal disputes and the like. In any case, the new government is an expression of the wish of the majority of Israeli voters. Therefore, the government has received the best wishes of the voters for its success.

The Jerusalem POST says that during MK Peres' speech in the Knesset plenum, Mr Begin's parliamentary cohorts behaved as though they were still in Petah Tiqva or Bet Shemesh during the election campaign. The prime minister himself, although less loudly than his younger aides, joined in the melee. For the head of a government enjoying, at best, a bare 61-vote majority, this amounted to a declaration that he cared not a farthing for any opinion except his own, so long as he remained in office.

This was, then, an inuspicious start for the new government--a clear suggestion that its entire stewardship, however long or short, would be but one continued election campaign.

TWO DEPUTY SPEAKERS ELECTED BY KNESSET 5 AUG

TA051238 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Today's Knesset session began with the election of two deputy speakers: Me'ir Kohen of the Likud and Moshe Shahal of the Labor Alignment. In the last Knesset there were some half a dozen deputy speakers and our reporter says the election today of only two reflects the difficulties in organizing executive positions. The Likud and the Labor Alignment, level at 48 seats, have not reached agreement on which Knesset committees will be chaired by which party and other issues.

INVOLVEMENT IN ABU DAWUD SHOOTING DENIED

TA051728 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Israel has denied PLO charges that it played a role in the attempt on the life of terrorist Abu Dawud in Warsaw on Saturday. The prime minister's aide, Uri Porat, has said that this charge is stupid and added that Israel has no one operating in Poland.

Meanwhile, the PLO spokesman in Warsaw has said that his organization had no knowledge of Abu Dawud's arrival in Poland and thus he only learned about the assassination attempt yesterday. He claimed that Abu Dawud was in Warsaw en route to another destination. He held an Iraqi passport in another name.

Polish sources have reported that two women who were in the cafe of the luxury Hotel Victoria, where the attack took place, were also hit by the bullets. The gun was later found in a nearby park.

Abu Dawud, to whom the planning of the murder of the Israeli athletes in Munich is attributed, was seriously wounded and is hospitalized in Warsaw.

COMMANDER BAR-'AM CLARIFIES CEASE-FIRE STATEMENT

TA051624 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] In a meeting yesterday between the prime minister and Brig Gen 'Amos Bar-'Am, who had been dispatched to the United States to explain the Cabinet's policy, the dispute over the latter's remarks that the cease-fire in the north constituted a military error was settled. Our political correspondent Gad Becker provides details:

The prime minister told the chief of staff of the Northern Command, Brigadier General Bar-'Am, that the impression had been created that Bar-'Am was criticizing the Cabinet's decision and that IDF officers and soldiers are not allowed to make such statements.

Brigadier General Bar-'Am said that he had no intention of criticizing the Cabinet, and explained that he had intended to say that even though the cease-fire was not in the military's interest, the Cabinet had accepted the agreement in response to the U.S. request. The prime minister replied by saying he accepted this explanation and regarded the entire affair as over. He thanked Bar-'Am for his ultimately positive contribution to the Israeli information effort.

SADCC CONFERENCE CONDEMNS S. AFRICAN ATTACKS

EA051304 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Luanda--Energy experts representing the nine member-states of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, [SADCC], have condemned the invasion of southern Angola by South African forces and expressed unconditional support for and solidarity with the Angolan and Namibian peoples. In a final statement issued in Luanda at the end of a meeting yesterday, the experts said imperialism is using the South African attacks on economic targets in SADCC states as a means of implementing its policy of undermining and destabilizing harmonious economic growth and security in all the organization's member states.

AFRICAN POSTAL UNION MEETING IN TOGO ENDS 30 JUL

AB311002 Paris AFP in English 0812 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Lome, Togo, 30 Jul (AFP)--The 14 French-speaking members of the African Postal and Telecommunications Union (UAPT) protested energetically against South Africa re-joining the universal postal union during their three-day ministerial session which ended here yesterday.

A final communique said that the ministers had also decided to set up an African Savings Bank Institute based at Cotonou, Benin, and repair and standarisation facilities for equipment at Lome. The UAPT will also start a broad programme of training, cooperation and assistance for reorganising services, the communique said.

No final decision was taken on a proposed satellite telecommunications system (AFSAT), but ministers agreed to consult other subregional bodies interested. Ideas on setting up a postage stamp printing works were also to be studied, the communique said.

The ministers also adopted an action plan for Chad, which had sent observers to the meeting, in order to restart the postal and telecommunications systems, out of action since March 1980 when internal fighting started.

Francois Dossou, Benin transport, posts and telecommunications minister, was appointed UAPT chairman in succession to Gbegnon Vamegboh of Togo.

ETHIOPIA

SKACHKOV-LED ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES 5 AUG

EA051410 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0930 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] An 18-man Soviet delegation led by Comrade S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and CPSU Central Committee member arrived in Addis Ababa this morning on a 1-week working visit to socialist Ethiopia.

The delegation, comprising senior officials of various Soviet ministries and departments, will hold talks with Ethiopian senior officials on the implementation of the economic and technical cooperation agreements signed by the two friendly countries with a view to strengthening bilateral relations.

S.A. Skachkov said in a press statement at Bole International Airport VIP lounge that he hoped his delegation's talks with senior Ethiopian officials on the implementation of the economic and technical cooperation agreements between the two countries would be fruitful. He added, in this respect, that the meeting between senior officials of the two countries would pave the way for future cooperation in all fields by consolidating the implementation of economic and technical cooperation [agreements] between the USSR and socialist Ethiopia.

The Soviet government economic delegation led by Comrade S.A. Skachkov was met at Bole International Airport by Comrade Hailu Yimenu, senior minister, secretary general of the National Revolutionary Economic Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council and Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia Central Committee member; Comrade Eng Aytenfesu Tekele-Shoa, minister of mines and energy resources; and Comrade Wole Chekol, minister of external trade.

Skachkov-Mengistu Talks

LD051936 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1500 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam today received and held talks with the leader of the visiting high-level Soviet economic delegation. Comrade Chairman Mengistu held talks on bilateral relations at his Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia office with Comrade Semen Skachkov, member of the Central Committee of the CPSU and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

KENYA

MOI SPEAKS OUT AGAINST S. AFRICAN APARTHEID

EA031900 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Excerpt] His Excellent President Daniel arap Moi today lashed out at South Africa for perpetuating its oppressive apartheid policy and cautioned the racist regime that guns would not succeed in silencing the voice of the black majority. President Moi, who is the chairman of the OAU, was formally opening the all-Africa Conference of Churches fourth general assembly at the Kenya Technical Teackers College, Nairobi.

The president said that as a Christian he is not against white South Africans, but their apartheid policy, which continues to undermine the dignity of mankind. He wondered what the racist regime could gain from its policy of racial discrimination. Saying that guns will not snuff out the conscience of the oppressed people in South Africa, President Moi called on the churches to pray for the oppressed and also for racist whites so that they could understand that all people are equal in the eyes of God.

SOMALIA

ITALIAN MINISTER ENDS VISIT; ACCORDS SIGNED

AU051955 Rome ANSA in English 1944 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Mogadishu, 5 Aug (ANSA)--Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo wound up his three-day visit to Somalia today with a three-hour talk with President Mohammed Siad Barre.

A joint communique on the visit will be issed tomorrow.

On the political plane, the most important fact observed by Colombo is Somalia's desire to resolve the conflict with Ethiopia over the Ogaden territory through negotiations.

But other than this, Colombo did not find other factors conducive to optimism and he had to admit that the situation in the African Horn remains difficult.

The Somali president repeated what Foreign Minister Jama Barre said yesterday, that he intends to safeguard the cultural and political identity of Somalia even when they find themselves, as in the case of the Ogaden, on another territory and under another sovereign state. Ethiopia, in turn, has called for assistance from the Soviet Union and Cuba to defend its territorial integrity.

Commenting on his recent direct contacts with all the parties involved (in April the minister visited Addis Ababa), Colombo said that he has drawn one impression and one conviction: the impression that a more objective view of the African Horn is gradually developing; the conviction that if a peaceful solution is not reached soon, the fate of all the people in the region will be definitely jeopardized.

Colombo also assured Siad Barre that Italy will do its part without withdrawing. But he pointed out that if the Somali president's statement that he has no territorial claims against Ethiopia assumes a definitive nature, this would be a concrete contribution to the negotiation.

It is believed that if such is the case, Nigeria and Djibouti would commit themselves to securing from Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam recognition of the Ogaden people's administrative autonomy.

A peace scenario could thus be drawn up and it would be possible through a period of truce and a period of negotiations to end the conflict which has serious international repercussions but which mainly heightens the already critical economic and social situations in the two nations, especially Somalia.

Colombo, in fact, was able to personally acknowledge the dramatic economic situation in Somalia.

The foreign minister today signed with his counterpart Jama Barre, an economic and technical cooperation agreement, drew up a general framework of agreements and granted immediate food aid for Somalia in the form of five thousand tons of rice. In the next five years, Italy will earmark a total of 230 billion lire in outright gifts and easy-term loans.

From this point on, every aspect of economic cooperation between the two nations will be followed by a joint commission which will meet for the first time in Rome in September.

CONGO

COMMUNIQUE ON SDAR DELEGATION 31 JUL-2 AUG VISIT

LD051810 Algiers APS in English 1130 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Brazzaville, 5 Aug (APS)--A delegation of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SDAR) led by Mr Ibrahim Hakim, foreign minister, attended, in Congo, the ceremonies of the 31st of July movement commemoration. The delegation which stayed from July 31 to August 2, was received by President Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

A joint communique was released at the end of the delegation visit.

In the communique the two sides expressed satisfaction at the positive evolution of their relations of concertation and exchange of views on questions of common interest. They also expressed concern at the neo-colonialist expansionist manoeuvres and attempts to divide Africa. They reaffirmed the necessity for Africa to show cohesion and solidarity in the face of its enemies through Q.A.J. reinforcement.

Referring to the situation prevailing in north-west Africa the two delegation pointed at its negative evolution characterized by persistence of Moroccan occupation in spite of all international resolutions. They condemned the Rabat policy which deprives the people of the Western Sahara from its imprescriptible right to self-determination and independence.

In its side, the Congolese party hailed the Polisario military victories and committed itself to fully support the 9 conditions adopted by the S.D.A.R. on July the 14.

The Congolese side expressed the necessity of direct negotiations between the Polisario Front and Morocco to implement U.N. and O.A.U. resolutions and put and end to war and tension in the area--and considers the withdrawal of the Moroccan troops as a preliminary to peace, together with the establishment of an international neutral provisional authority.

Concerning (?southern) Africa the two sides expressed concern at the Pretoria regime manoeuvers to perpetuate apartheid and oppression. They reaffirmed their full solidarity with and support to the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of its legitimate and unique representative, SWAPO. The Congolese and Saharan delegations reiterated their support to the front line countries and urged for the recognition of the Namibian people's legitimate rights.

On the other hand, the communique asserted that no lasting solution to the Middle East conflict can be reached without PLO, the Palestinian people's unique and legitimate representative, and without the recognition of the Palestinian people's fundamental right to an independent state and evacuation of all Arab occupied territories, including Al-Quds.

The Non-Aligned movement, the communique stated, is a factor of international peace and security.

GABON

CHAD PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON LIBYAN PRESENCE

AB052230 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Mr Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], arrived this afternoon in Libreville for a 24-hour friendly and working visit. The Chadian leader was welcomed on his arrival by His Excellency Elhadj Omar Bongo, president of the republic. At the VIP lounge of the Leon MBA International Airport, the Chadian president first of all disclosed to the Gabonese press the purpose of his visit to our country.

[Begin recording] This is my first visit to Gabon and it will give me the opportunity first of all to acquaint myself with the Gabonese people and second, to get in touch with the Gabonese Government and thank them for the moral support which President Bongo gave my government and the Chadian people during the Nairobi summit.

I also take this opportunity to brief President Bongo and the Gabonese people on developments in the situation in our country.

[Question] Mr President, your present visit will enable you to hold talks with your Gabonese counterpart, President Omar Bongo, which certainly will concern the strengthening of cooperation between Chad and Gabon. [passage indistinct]

[Answer] As you know, Chad and Gabon have longstanding fraternal relations and my visit is, in the first place, aimed at strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. At the same time, you know that Chad, which has been subject to several years of war, is expecting to receive assistance from friendly countries. It is therefore normal that within the framework of bilateral cooperation, we discuss several points.

[Question] Mr President, one question on a current issue which is of interest to the national press and which, of course, concerns the present situation in your country is the Libyan presence. What is your position on this issue?

[Answer] Yes, almost everybody is worried about the presence of Libyan troops in Chad. But as I have declared on many occasions, this force, in the first place, came to the country at the request of the Chadian Government and will be withdrawn when the time comes for that--that is to say, as we have said at the Nairobi summit, the departure of the Libyan troops is a precondition to the arrival of any African force in the country, or at least, by material support given to the Chadian Government to enable it to form its own armed forces. This is to say that when our security is guaranteed, we can say thank you to our Libyan friends for their material support and say they can now withdraw. But since all the conditions have not been fulfilled to date, it will be difficult for us to send away the forces which ensure our security, thus remaining without security.

[Question] Mr President, the last question, will you please brief us on the present state of the relations between your country and France?

[Answer] Yes, with France, first, as soon as the Socialists came to power, we sent our foreign minister to President Mitterand to explain the situation in the country to him. Our minister held long talks with the French cooperation minister on the prevailing situation in our country. Following these talks the French Government sent an emissary to me during the Nairobi summit and recently, too, an emissary came to Ndjamena [words indistinct].

By the way, he was preceded by other French envoys. This shows that the French Government intends to resume cooperation with Chad. And for us in Chad, we are always ready to cooperate with the French Government.

[Question] Mr President, we welcome you to (?our country) and wish you a happy stay.

[Answer] Thank you very much. [applause]. [end recording].

The first round of talks between the two presidents just ended at the Renovation Palace. In a few hours, Prime Minister Leon Mbeiame will give a dinner at the banquet hall of the Cite de 12 Mars. For the illustrious guest, tomorrow's program provides for laying a wreath at the Leon Mba mausoleum [word indistinct]. At 0900, President Omar Bongo and his guest Goukouni Oueddei will meet again for the second round of talks which will be followed by a lunch at the Renovation Palace. The Chadian leader is scheduled to leave our country at 1600.

RWANDA

COMMUNIQUE ON BURUNDI PRESIDENT'S 3 AUG VISIT

AB041149 Kigali Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Communique issued in Butare at the end of Burundi President Jean-Baptiste Bazaga's working visit to Butare, Rwanda on 3 August]

[Text] The president of the Republic of Burundi, His Excellency Col Jean-Baptiste Bazaga, paid a working visit to Butare on 3 August 1981 at the invitation of His Excellency Maj Gen Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda and founding chairman of the National Revolutionary Development Movement [MRND]. During this meeting, which falls within the context of their relations as good neighbors, the two presidents held important discussions concerning matters of common interest to the Republics of Burundi and Rwanda. They exchanged views on the ways and means of consolidating the age-old relations between their two brotherly peoples. The two heads of state expressed happiness about the excellent fraternal relations existing between their countries as well as their firm determination to work to strengthen them through regular contacts. They reaffirmed their common desire to strengthen bilateral cooperation between Burundi and Rwanda. [passage indistinct]

In this connection and in order to further strengthen the ties of friendly cooperation between their two sister republics, the two presidents asked their ministers of foreign affairs and cooperation to prepare a general agreement of cooperation between both countries. They also stressed the interest they attach to the (?correct) execution of the agreements concluded between both countries and asked the great commission for technical cooperation to meet as soon as possible. They, moreover, instructed that various committees be set up to examine in detail problems of particular interest to both countries.

Concerning regional cooperation, the two parties noted with satisfaction and appreciation their solidarity within the Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes and the Organization for the Development of the [word indistinct] River valley. The two heads of state expressed their lasting support for these two organizations as well as their firm determination to work for their consolidation and the well-being of the peoples of the region.

The two presidents examined the political situation now prevailing in Africa and the work. In this regard, they noted with real satisfaction their identity of views on the major problems now facing the international community and reiterated their support for the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the OAU, particularly the principles of the self-determination and independence of people, noninterference in other peoples' internal affairs and [word indistinct].

The two heads of state finally agreed to meet as often as possible, convinced that such contacts will enable both parties to periodically exchange views on matters of common interest and that this constitutes the best way of consolidating the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between their two countries.

At the end of the discussions, the president of the republic of Burundi, His Excellency Col Jean-Baptiste Bazaga, on behalf of the government and people of Burundi, sincerely thanked his brother and friend, His Excellency Maj Gen Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda and founding chairman of the MRND, and also expressed warm and sincere gratitude to the Rwandan Government and people for the very warm and fraternal reception accorded him and his entourage.

GAMBIA

U.S. PERSONNEL, HOSTAGES, OTHERS FREED IN BANJUL

AB052215 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Excerpts] In Gambia, operations for the release of the hostages being held by the rebels have begun. This afternoon the residential area which surrounds the military camp of Bakau, where the rebels are entrenched, came under the control of the Senegalese Army. The loyalist forces and the Senegalese forces had a very delicate operation to carry out: They had to cordon off the Fajara residential area, where diplomats and their families live. The operation is aimed at putting an end to the reign of terror the rebels have imposed on this residential area situated at the side of the Field Force camp, where most of the rebels holding the hostages are located. This operation, mounted with the utmost technical and tactical skill, ended with the retrieval of all the diplomats and their families without the least spilling of blood. The wife of President Jawara and four of her children were safely liberated. But for more details let us hear our special envoy (Ibrahim).

[Begin recording] The Senegalese Army made a big swoop by progressing toward Bakau, Serekucha. Thus, at Bakau Hotel in the southern part of Banjul, two hostages were liberated by Senegalese commandos comprising the whole of the reserve forces. Any resistance was quelled during this operation which lasted only 1 hour. At 1400 President Dawda Jawara gave the order to Colonel Ngom, who is conducting operations. A few hours later, at about 1730, we learned with satisfaction of the liberation of the wife of President Dawda Jawara and his four children who are safe and sound.

Earlier, at about 1600 our troops--animated by the zeal and pride which characterize our people--liberated the 25 people of the U.S. Embassy. This was a proud achievement which the Gambian people appreciate and which honors President Abdou Diouf, his government and his people. The Political Bureau of the People's Progressive Party [PPP] of The Gambia met at its headquarters on 11th Street under the chairmanship of the President Jawara to examine the situation following the abortive rebellion led by Kukli Samba Sanyang.

The Political Bureau calls on the rebel leader to surrender and also calls on the people to continue their daily work, blaming Kukli Samba Sanyang for the people's misery. The PPP Political Bureau also thanks President Abdou Diouf, his government and the peoples of the sister Republic of Senegal for the immediate assistance given to President Jawara, his government and the Gambian people to crush this cowardly aggression against the government and the institutions of the Republic of Gambia. It salutes courage of the Senegalese Armed Forces, which together with the loyalist forces, have dealt a deadly blow to the rebels and their master. The PPP Political Bureau renewed its unflinching support to the PPP secretary general, His Execellency Alhaji Dawda Kairaba Jawara, president of the Republic of Gambia, the head of state and commander in chief of the armed forces.

An appeal was made to Gambian workers to resume their work in calm and dignity. Another call went to the international community for emergency aid of food and medical supplies. At the president's office, messages of sympathy are already coming to President Jawara. Besides his telephone conversation with President Abdou Diouf, President Jawara received a message from the director general of FAO, Edouard Saouma; President Nyerere of Tanzania; President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone; Mr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs; and other messages from all parts of the world. Meanwhile, there is total calm and the operations continue. [end recording]

The rest of the operation is quite delicate, which is why it was entrusted to the special antiriot group of the national gendarmerie--a group which specializes in this kind of operation. It involves, first of all surrounding the military camp and then trying to engage in negotiations with the rebels. Loud speakers, have been provided for this purpose [words indistinct]. The last phase of the operation seems to be confirmed by the presence at the site of the operation of two British specialists of the covert forces. All these elements seem to be in favor of the liberation of (?six children) and other hostages held by the rebels of the abortive coup.

Europeans Released

AB051658 Paris AFP in French 1617 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Banjul, 5 Aug (ADP)--The commander of the Senegalese contingent in Gambia, Lt Col Abdourahmane Abel Ngom, has announced that 70 Europeans who had been under house arrest at the Bakotu Hotel in the main outskirt of Banjul since the beginning of last Thursday's coup d'etat were freed at 1400 on Wednesday by the Senegalese Army.

The Europeans at the Bangalow Beach, another hotel which is near the Bakotu, have also been released but their number is not yet known. These liberations mark the beginning of the operation of neutralization of the area near the camp of the Field Force, the headquarters of the coupmakers.

Lieutenant Colonel Ngom was unable to give details about the nationality of the liberated persons whose placing under house arrest had been unknown. The Europeans were not really hostages. They had been rounded up in their respective villas by the rebels and assembled in the Bakotu Hotel with the order not to get out. This hotel is located west of Bakau in the northern part of the Kombo Peninsula which separates the Atlantic Ocean from the Gambia River.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES SENT IN RESPONSE TO REQUEST

AB052104 Paris AFP in French 1836 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] United Nations (Geneva), 5 Aug (AFP)--Drugs and surgical equipment donated to Gambia by several humanitarian organizations are on their way to Gambia in response to the appeal for aid made by the Gambian president on Tuesday to Mr Kurt Waldeim, the UN secretary general.

The Natural Disaster Victims Relief Agency [UNDRO] announced Wednesday that the WHO was sending pharmaceutical products and surgical equipment and that the U.S. Government had offered $25,000 for the purchase of pharmaceutical equipment.

The UNDRO adds that, on Wednesday the International Red Cross Committee sent a doctor and a humanitarian aid specialist to Gambia, and that shortly, the FAO will make a request for 5,000 tons of foodstuff to besent to Gambian farmers.

The Gambian charge d'affaires at the United Nations (New York) Mr Francis Blain, had presented an appeal from President Jawara to the permanent secretary to Mr Waldeim on Tuesday evening for the urgent supply of humanitarian help, following the destruction caused by the recent coup attempt.

The Gambian request estimated the losses caused by the rebellion at between 300 and 500 people and also stressed the acute shortage of foodstuffs and drugs which was due to the vandalism and the arbitrary destruction of lives and property by the rebels.

On the other hand, President Jawara has also requested Mr Waldeim to send to Banjul a delegation made up of representatives of specialized UN institutions to evaluate and discuss with him the amount of supplementary aid necessary for the reconstruction of the country.

Mr Kurt Waldeim, who is currently in Austria, had immediately given instructions to the UN agency responsible for natural disasters as well as to the WHO and the FAO to proceed in this direction. He directed Cecile Davis, an Antiguan, the UNDP representative for the region, to evaluate the immediate needs of The Gambia with the competent government services. Gambia's requests are for medical equipment and materials--blood plasma, bandages, antitetanus vaccines, syringes and morphine--as well as for a surgeon and necessary equipment and instruments.

GHANA

GOVERNMENT SUBMITS REVISION TO BUDGET PROPOSAL

AB051442 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] A government statement revising certain areas in the 1981-1982 budget which was not approved by the Parliament last month was laid before the house this morning. The areas affected include hospital fees, import duty on cars and the special licence and recurrent expenditure. The proposed fees for meals for adults admitted at open wards will now be 8 cedis instead of 15 cedis. For children, it has been reduced from five to three cedis. For meals at amenity or VIP wards, their charge has been increased from 50 to 100 cedis for Ghanaians and 200 cedis for non-Ghanaians; side wards, Ghanaians 50 cedis and non-Ghanaians 100 cedis.

The proposed fees for consultation by adult at the casualty and polyclinics and general outpatients is now 6 cedis instead of 5 cedis, while for children up to 12 years, the fees has been increased from 2 cedis, 50 pesewas to 3 cedis. In and out patients will now pay three cedis instead of two cedis per item for drugs collected from government hospitals, polyclinics and health centers.

With regard to import duty on cars and the special licence, the proposed rate for cars of 1300 cubic centimeters but less than 1700 cubic centimeters has been reduced from 50 percent to 45 percent. For diesel cars of the same weight, the rate remains at 40 percent. Cars below 1300 cubic centimeters will now attract a duty of 20 percent instead of 25 percent. Diesel cars of similar weight will now pay 15 percent instead of 20 percent.

The statement said the total of the proposed nondebt recurrent expenditure has now been adjusted downward by 201 million cedis from nearly 6 billion cedis to more than 5.6 billion cedis. This shows a decrease of 3.4 percent. The statement said this is a continuous process of scrutiny which the government carries out all the time without any fanfare and Parliament has a duty to cooperate in this matter. The statement explained that the reexamination has been made without adversely affecting the functioning and operations of ministries, departments and agencies which subsist on subventions.

On the producer price of cocoa, the government explained that it has long recognized the need for a price incentive to farmers in order to meet their legitimate expectations and ultimately to encourage and promote increased cocoa production and output. The government is, however, convinced that the producer price should be considered in relation to other policy matters which form the basis of ongoing delicate international negotiations. It said the immediate inflationary effects greatly increased budgetary imbalances and the greater hardships on ordinary Ghanaians must never be overlooked or underestimated. For example, given a total production of 250,000 metric tons, an additional amount of 1.1 billion cedis will have to be found to finance a two-fold increase, while a three-fold increase will require 2.2 billion cedis. It is for these and many other reasons that the government is considering the producer price of cocoa in conjunction with other policy measures which, while avoiding disastrous consequences, will have positive effects on performance in all sectors of the economy. It added that the government still hopes to announce definite policy measures in the next sessional address to Parliament.

In a letter which accompanied the statement, the president, Dr Limann, thanked members of Parliament for acceding to his appeal not to proceed on recess on the date previously fixed, that is 31 July. This, he said, demonstrates their readiness to cooperate with the executive in finding solutions to national problems. Dr Limann said in the same spirit of cooperation, he has taken another careful look at the issues raised in the house and caused certain adjustments and further clarifications to be made in the 1981-1982 budget proposals. The president herefore hopes that these clarifications will remove any doubt that existed in the minds of some MPs. He also hoped that the statement will assist members to come to a speedy conclusion of their debate on the government financial policy for 1981-1982. In this connection, Dr Limann appealed to members to exercise discretion in their pronouncements during the coming debate in order that the delicate ongoing negotiations with foreign governments, agencies and organizations may not be jeopardized. Debate on the statement is expected to begin tomorrow when the majority leader, Mr Fitih, moves a motion for the approval of the government financial policy for 1981-1982.

IVORY COAST

COUNTRY GRANTED OBSERVER STATUS IN COCOA GROUP

AB051455 Paris AFP in English 1413 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] London, 5 Aug (AFP)--Ivory Coast, which refused to sign the new agreement recently signed by producer and consumer countries, will still be able to play a part in the international cocoa agreement organization, it was learned here.

The new agreement came into force on August 1, and on Monday the agreement's governing council decided to allow observer status to all member countries who had signed the previous international agreements of 1972 and 1975.

The world's biggest cocoa producer will thus be able to attend all meetings of the council, but without taking an active role in the deliberations. This will allow it to maintain close contacts with its former partners.

In an apparently related decision, Ivory Coast has for its part dropped its claim for the reimbursement of its share of a 50 million dollars intervention fund managed by the cocoa agreement organization.

MALI

L'ESSOR VIEWS SENEGALESE ACTION AS SELF-DEFENSE

AB051759 Paris AFP in French 1535 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Bamako, 5 Aug (AFP)--Under the headline "The Senegalese Self-Defense Reaction," the Malian official newspaper L'ESSOR stressed on Wednesday the unprecedented character in Africa of the Senegalese Army's intervention in The Gambia.

In an initial commentary on the coup and the countercoup in The Gambia, the newspaper believes that the Senegalese initiative might have been dictated by the fact that people believe that the Revolutionary and Socialist Labor Party (RSLP) which staged the coup has some Libyan links. L'ESSOR recalls that President Dawda Jawara had once denounced the leaders of that party who are viewed as local agents receiving orders from Tripoli.

But why is Senegal involved in all this, the paper asks. To understand its reaction, we must bear in mind that since 1980, a serious dispute has existed between Senegal and Libya over the question of an armed Islamic legion which opponents of Al-Qadhdhafi's African policy say is to prepare for the establishment of a United States of the Sahel.

L'ESSOR adds: It is therefore likely that by sending troops to crush the rebellion in Banjul, Senegal was only employing a self-defense strategy. The general quasi-silence maintained in Africa and other parts of the world seems to testify to this fact. This is the first time that an African army has directly intervened in another African country in order to reinstate a head of state who has been overthrown in a coup, the paper concluded.

NIGERIA

ENVOY TO UN ASKS U.S. HELP IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

AB052236 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Nigeria has called on the United States to contribute to the process of achieving peace and social justice in southern Africa. The call was made in New York by the Nigerian permanent representative at the United Nations, Alhaji Yusuf (Maisama) Sule, during the meeting of the African-American Institute.

He said that any action by the United States Government which is capable of giving solace to the racist regime in southern Africa was unfriendly and not in the interest of Afro-American relations. The Nigerian representative stressed the need to mobilize public support in the United States and elsewhere in favor of peace and security in southern Africa, adding that the African-American Institute was in the best position to carry out this responsibility.

Alhaji Yusuf restated Nigeria's commitment to the liberation struggle in southern Africa. He said the Federal Government would continue to use all diplomatic means possible to bring about a fundamental change in that part of Africa. He emphasized that Nigeria did not seek confrontation with any country but would rather not accept peace at any price, particularly in the liberation struggle against racism.

VICE PRESIDENT CALLS FOR ARMED STRUGGLE IN RSA

AB050736 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] The vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, says armed struggle is the only measure that can subdue the racist regime in South Africa. Dr Ekwueme, who was speaking in Glasgow, Scotland, while receiving the city's freedom award for the jailed South African nationalist leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, emphasized that the continued wrongful imprisonment of Mr Mandela justified the belief that the emancipation of the suffering people of South Africa could only be achieved through armed struggle. He restated Nigeria's commitment to moral and financial support for liberation movements in South Africa and commended the sponsors of the award for showing solidarity with African people. Dr Ekwueme represented President Shehu Shagari at the ceremony. Mr Mandela, the leader of the banned African National Congress who has been in prison for 14 years, is being held at the notorious Robin Island in South Africa.

PAPER CONDEMNS GAMBIAN COUP, ADMONISHES JAWARA

AB051017 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Press review]

[Excerpt] THE NATIONAL CONCORD condemns the coup attempt in Gambia and says it is sheer lust for power on the part of the country's opposition group. The paper is, however, of the opinion that African leaders should not overstay their usefulness to avoid being driven out of office. It advises the Gambian leader to borrow a leaf from the action of former President Leopold Sedar Senghor of Senegal who relinquished his position honorably.

GOVERNMENT FILES CHARGES AGAINST NIGERIAN TRIBUNE

AB051809 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] The Federal Government has instituted a court action against the African Newspapers of Nigeria, publishers of the NIGERIAN TRIBUNE, for alleged sedition. Joined in the suit are the editor in chief, Mr Felix Adenike, and the editor, Mr Benji Ogundele. In the three-count charge, the government alleged that the African Newspapers made a seditious publication in its 28 July issue. The accused persons are said to have deliberately published false statements likely to disturb the peace. Six persons were listed in the action as witness to the Federal Government. Last Monday, the premises of the newspaper in Ibadan were sealed by the police.

POLICE CLOSURE OF NIGERIAN TRIBUNE CRITICIZED

AB051058 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Two papers, the NIGERIAN TRIBUNE and the DAILY SKETCH, comment on the sealed premises of the African Newspapers of Nigeria, Limited, publishers of the TRIBUNE. Both papers believe that the most appropriate thing to do if anyone is aggrieved by any encroachment on his fundamental rights is to seek redress at the law courts as enshrined in the constitution.

The TRIBUNE expresses surprise at the action of the police in sealing its offices. It also feels that the move has shattered its optimism of President Shehu Shagari's intention to go to court over a story it published concerning the nation's chief executive. The paper appealed to the inspector general of police to allow sanity to prevail on the issue since, according to it, it is against the rule of political hygiene of any democracy.

On its part, the DAILY SKETCH cites a number of constitutional provisions dealing with the right to freedom of expression and the press. The paper considers as unnecessary the police action in sealing the TRIBUNE's premises since it believes that such publications and its managers can be prosecuted in court where they will have the democratic right to defend themselves.

SENEGAL

MDP LEADER REAFFIRMS OPPOSITION TO INTERVENTION

AB051631 Paris AFP in French 1507 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Dakar, 5 Aug (AFP)--Mr Mamdou Dia, former prime minister and chairman of the People's Democratic Movement (MDP--socialist self-management), reaffirmed Wednesday during a meeting with President Abdou Diouf his opposition to the Senegalese intervention in the Gambia.

It was Mr Dia's first official audience with the president since the MDP was officially recognized as an opposition party last July. Speaking to the press later, he said: "I have to reiterate that we strongly disapprove the Senegalese intervention in the Gambia, and it is as a result of our opposition that the head of state is threatening with thunderbolts. As far as I am concerned, I am prepared to face all the consequences."

The MDP and three other Senegalese opposition parties have demanded the immediate withdrawal of Senegalese troops from The Gambia, which was described by the Political Bureau of the ruling Socialist Party as a demagogic attitude on the part of the opposition parties.

Mr Dia also indicated that the audience on Wednesday is part of President Abdou Diouf's decision to consult leaders of the new opposition parties, adding that their talks were relaxed but frank. The Senegalese president counts on leaders of the opposition to respect democracy and to bring the country out of the difficulties facing it, Mr Mamdou Dia concluded.

UPPER VOLTA

ZERBO SPEECH ON COUNTRY'S 21ST ANNIVERSARY

AB051517 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Address by Upper Voltan President Col Saye Zerbo to the nation in Ouagadougou on the occasion of the 21st independence anniversary--live]

[Excerpts] Fellow Citizens: 5 August 1960 to 5 August 1981: 21 years of the nation's independence, 21 years since the country's accession to international sovereignty. This is the echo of history, if we want to indulge in words. Apart from words, however, we should make this period a time of reflection. From 1960 until now, different governments have succeeded one another. Each of these governments doubtlessly made the effort at one time or the other to resolve the problems of Upper Volta. It is quite possible. But the fact remains, from all appearances, that during these 21 years, our country did not look for the right path. Beyond this undiscoverable path, bad habits have been implanted as well as laxity, thoughtlessness, irresponsibility, fraud and dishonest enrichment.

This situation reached its peak during the Third Republic. Faced with this leap toward destruction, the national army--which is an integral part of the people and the guarantor of the nation's integrity, honor and survival--had to assume its responsibilites. This was why we of the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress [CMRPN]--in order to put an end to the desperate impatience of the Upper Voltan people and without any other ambition than to serve the sole interests of the nation--carried out the changes we see today. A society is the product of a collective struggle. If we want to progress there is no other way than to work hard for the nation's moral, social and economic recovery. There is no doubt that this is a very difficult and lengthy task whose success will mainly depend on the effective, conscious, convincing and selfless participation of each and everyone in the service for the common good.

In fact, from the viewpoint of economic progress, effective freedom and social justice, we must be on our guard not to work counter to the common action. This was why on 1 May 1981, we presented our policy statement and program, which are the fruit of a combination of mature reflection and of suggestions from our various social partners. Although some people have described our program as ambitious, we believe it can be perfectly executed by the Upper Voltan people [words indistinct]. As for us, we can assure you that the CMRPN and its government will take all necessary initiatives and give the needed impetus to ensure that Upper Volta irreversibly takes the path of development.

No one should believe that our ambitions amount to wishful thinking: No. As far as we are concerned, our objectives are realistic and achievable. It is true that we have inherited a very difficult situation, but the CMRPN and its government are determined to succeed, thanks to the help of all. We are sure that we no longer need to be insistent in order to convince any one. In fact, since its inception, the CMRPN and its government have proved through concrete actions that their promises were not empty words.

Injustice to dozens of individuals has been corrected. Self-sufficiency in the field of food supply being a topmost priority, we have taken positive actions in that field and the CMRPN did not hesitate to foil attempts by certain thoughtless citizens to obstruct grain sales.

In the past, the best way of freezing the solution of a national problem which one wanted to avoid resolving was to set up a commission to examine it. And yet, the commission we set up to investigate state enterprises has just handed in its findings and its suggestions in spite of the tremendous amount of work such an investigation required and all the complications it entailed. These conclusions and recommendations will make it possible for the CMRPN to make the necessary decisions. The eternal and thorny problem of misuse of government vehicles, which no regime has been able to solve satisfactorily, is about to be resolved. In this regard, I believe and I am convinced that the sense of civic duty in each and everyone will prevail. It is not yet the time for us to take stock. The aim of these few observations is to bring back to the right path those who--being still impatient or skeptical--might attempt to take the (?wrong turn).

The CMRPN and its government want to take the opportunity to join the people of Upper Volta in presenting a new look full of confidence toward the future. Each citizen must now learn how to differentiate between his own interests and the national interests. This alone can lead us to the establishment of the society based on justice and national solidarity which I have just spoken of. In this regard, I must make clear that the CMRPN and its government will be merciless toward all those who still dream of the past and are tempted to indulge in disorderly activities likely to hamper the task of national redress.

For us, the most important thing will not be to meet occasional needs in a disorderly manner but, with the determined contribution of all, to live up to the historical commitments we made on 25 November, 1980, by establishing a solid and unshakable foundation for national redress. To this end, we have decided to cut down the state's living standard which, I must say, was beyond the means of our weak economic situation. In the long run, such a reduction should eliminate public fund embezzlement and all sorts of waste in order to strengthen our treasury.

Upper Voltan people, you are masters of your country's fate and no one else will build your country for you. So the CMRPN and its government invite you once again to get to work so that [words indistinct] you can show the whole world that your country, Upper Volta, is not only viable but can also be proud and prosperous.

Lastly, on the eve of 5 August, 1981, we urge all Upper Voltans to take the solemn commitment, along with the CMRPN and its government, to turn Upper Volta into a nation open to the world and respectful of the republican traditions of freedom and democracy--a nation that is loyal to its friends and particularly, one truly sovereign and respected. Long live Upper Volta! [end recording]

ANGOLA

SWAPO STATEMENT CONDEMNS U.S., SOUTH AFRICA

EA052110 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Luanda--SWAPO, the Namibian liberation organization, has demanded an immediate end to South African armed aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

In a statement issued in Luanda, SWAPO urged the nations and peoples of Africa to express their condemnation of continued South African aggression against Angola. At the same time the statement condemned Western countries and the United States, in particular, for arming the Pretoria terrorist regime.

MINISTRY DENIES PRESS REPORT ON TRAINING REBELS

EA051030 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] The Angolan Ministry of Foreign Affairs has categorically denied reports by the Western press that troops of an opposition party in the Central African Republic received military training in Angola.

The communique said that the People's Republic of Angola does not take part in training any military contingents to destabilize legally constituted political regimes. The denial refers to a report by an unnamed Paris daily, according to which a contingent of troops from the (?Ubangui Patriotic Front) opposition party had received military training in Angola.

The Angolan communique pointed out that this report was part of a Western press plan to divert the attention of the international community from SWAPO's struggle in Namibia and South African aggression against Angola.

SDAR FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, MEETS COUNTERPART

EA041337 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Ibrahim Hakim, Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] foreign minister, arrived in Luanda last night with a personal message from Polisario secretary general and SDAR President Mohamed Abd al-'Aziz to Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Angolan head of state.

Asked on his arrival about Morocco's reaction to the eight points on the referendum in Western Sahara proposed by the Saharan Supreme Council Command, Ibrahim Hakim said the Moroccan sovereign has already made his position clear at the last OAU heads of state summit, where he said that he accepted neither the arguments submitted at the OAU nor the international proposal to hold a referendum and grant self-determination to the Saharan people. [sentence as heard] Ibrahim Hakim also indicated that King Hassan II believes that the OAU should simply recognize Morocco's occupation of the Sahara.

4 Aug Meeting

EA051254 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] Foreign Minister Ibrahim Hakim has conveyed to Comrade Afonso van Dunen Mbinda, the Central Committee's foreign affairs secretary, a verbal message from the SDAR president, Muhammad 'Abd al-'Aziz, for Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. This took place when Ibrahim Hakim, who has been in Angola since the day before yesterday, was received in audience by Comrade Afonso van Dunen Mbinda yesterday.

SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG CITES HOUGH ON NAMIBIA RESOLUTION

LD052329 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] The administrator general of South-West Africa/Namibia, Mr Danie Hough, says negotiations to find a solution to the problems of the territory have not come to a standstill. The stage has now been reached where quick progress will be made. Mr Hough said in an interview at Rundu in Kavango that the United States in particular wanted a solution as soon as possible. The Americans were, to a certain extent, changing their attitude toward the South-West African/Namibian question and they were doing all in their power to find a solution. Mr Hough said Resolution 435 of the United Nations Security Council was definitely unacceptable in its present form but could serve as a basis for a solution if acceptable changes were brought about. Replying to a question, he said recent successes of the security forces against SWAPO terrorists could be ascribed mainly to cooperation received from the local population. He stressed that success would not be possible unless the security forces and the local population had the same goal, namely peace and stability.

CHARGES DENIED IN LESOTHO GOVERNMENT PROTEST

EA011127 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] The Government of Lesotho has lodged a strong protest with the Government of South Africa with regard to the alleged mortar-bomb attack on the industrial area of Maseru last night. According to Radio Lesotho, five mortar-bombs were fired from the South African side of the Caledon River between 2000 and 2130 last night. They were allegedly aimed at a petrol depot. In a telex message to the South African Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria the Lesotho Ministry of Foreign Affairs said it regretted what it called acts of sabotage emanating from the Republic of South Africa. According to Radio Lesotho, that country was also accusing South Africa of allowing criminal elements to use its territory as a springboard for acts of aggression against Lesotho. It was reported this morning that two explosions occurred in Maseru last night. The explosions were followed by a burst of rapid gunfire from the petrol depot.

In Cape Town the director general of foreign affairs, Dr Brand Fourie, has said that the South African Government is not responsible for what happened between certain opposition parties in Lesotho. The South African Government did not interfere in the affairs of other countries and could not be held responsible if the country could not keep its domestic affairs in order.

In Pretoria a spokesman for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs denied any knowledge of the incident and added that he was not aware of a protest note being received. The Government of Lesotho has repeatedly accused South Africa of giving free passage to armed members of the opposition Basotholand Congress Party's military wing. Members of the military wing have from time to time allegedly crossed the Caledon River from South Africa to launch attacks on power and other installations in or near Maseru.